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U.S. INTERVENTION LIKELY IN DARDANELLES QUESTION

Problem of German Labor Also Said to Be Point of Discussion at Big Three Talks

According to London reports relayed from Lisbon, observers in the British capital say that the United States will take part in the settlement of the Dardanelles question which is expected to loom large in the coming Big Three talks. In this connection, the Ankara radio has revealed that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill has expressed the wish that the proposed visit to London of the Turkish Foreign Minister should be put off until after the Big Three meeting.

One of the points to be discussed at the Big Three meeting is stated by a London report to be the question of German labor. It is believed in London that the Soviets intend to ask for 4,000,000 German laborers. Should this demand be accepted by President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill, thousands of Germans at present in Anglo-American camps would have to be released and sent to Russia.

In the meanwhile, it is reported that Joseph Davies, former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, is going to London on a new mission for President Truman. The nature of his mission has not been disclosed but it is stated in the White House that Mr. Davies is instructed to go on from London to Berlin after the Big Three meeting has started.

Another London report reaching Lisbon says that British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, is expected to be well enough to attend the Big Three meeting following his illness.

Concerning the Big Three meeting, Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Tedder, General Eisenhower's Deputy, has announced that correspondents would be excluded from the conference, and that the situation would be changed only by agreement among the governments concerned.

Questions to Be Discussed

Questions which are expected to be placed on the agenda of the coming Big Three talks at Potsdam are the problem of the Dardanelles, which has been brought to the surface by the Soviet-Turkish negotiation, and the question of reexamining the position of the Suez Canal. It is assumed that the question of an international utilization of the Persian Gulf will also be brought up for discussion at the conference, according to a special dispatch to Der Bund from London, says a Zurich dispatch to Domei dated July 3.

The same dispatch further added that although Britain proposed for the withdrawal of the Allied troops from Iran, the Soviet Union has so far made no satisfactory reply to it and this question may also be brought up for discussion. The policies of the Allies toward Germany are inconsistent. Because of this fact an attempt will be made so that the three countries may act in concert with one another before the enforcement of the policy by the German Control Commission.

The question of reparations against Germany is now being discussed by the commission at Moscow and the first report of examination by the commission will be introduced to the Potsdam conference. Britain and America are circulating reports that machineries of factories in the Soviet occupied zone in Germany are being removed and these reports are regarded as a preliminary propaganda being made by Britain and the United States for discussing that question along with the problem for the disposal of German industries.

In addition to the above, such questions as the position of Sudeten Germany, the minority races and the return to Germany of German refugees abroad will be discussed in the Potsdam conference.

Italian Envoy Returns

After his talk with Prime Minister Winston Churchill the Italian Ambassador to London returned to Rome, carrying back a report on the British attitude toward Italy which is to be referred to the Big Three talks. Upon his return to Rome the Italian Ambassador submitted the report to Premier Gerucci Parri, according to a special dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne from Rome.

The Italian questions which are to be discussed at the coming Big Three talks are expected to be as follows:

1. Abrogation of the armistice agreement concluded in September, 1943.
2. Withdrawal of the majority of British and American troops stationed in Italy.
3. An Allied Economic and Commerce Commission to be established in place of the present Allied Military Commission.
4. Settlement of the Trieste question through direction negotiations beween Italy and Yugoslavia.
5. Examination of Italian colonies.

Australian Premier, John Curtin, Passes After Long Illness

According to a Canberra dispatch to Lisbon, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin, who has been suffering from congestion of the lungs, died on July 4.

A bulletin issued by Curtin's physicians and consultant specialist on July 3 said that the Prime Minister had made unsatisfactory progress during the last two weeks and his condition had deteriorated. This was directly attributable, the bulletin said, to the serious illness which Curtin had in 1944 when he had an attack of bronchial influenza. His present illness began in the middle of April and he had been in the hospital for three weeks in May.

NO DECISIONS TAKEN YET BY CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Discussions Continued at Simla—Session Expected to End With 2 More Sittings.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress again met from 2 p.m. on Wednesday, July 4, at Simla, according to a Simla dispatch relayed from Lisbon. The sitting lasted four hours and 25 minutes and was held at Mannerville, Mahatma Gandhi's residence. The Mahatma also took part.

On his return from the meeting, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, told the All India Radio special correspondent in Simla that the Committee continued its discussions on the Viceroy's proposals but no decisions had so far been reached.

Asked if the Working Committee had drawn up plans for the proposed executive council to be submitted to the Viceroy, the Congress President said he could not, at this stage, say anything on the subject. To another question whether any decision had been taken regarding the deadlock over the composition of the Muslin representation to the proposed executive council, Maulana Azad replied, "We are doing our best to solve the problem."

The Working Committee was scheduled to hold two more sittings on Thursday when the session was expected to end. Thursday morning's sitting, scheduled to begin at 9 a.m., was to be at the Congress President's Simla residence. The afternoon sitting, slated to begin at 2 p.m., was again to be held at Mannerville so that Mahatma Gandhi's advice could be available to the members.

In the meanwhile, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslin League, had an hour and a half discussion with Mohammed Zad Hemla Wednesday afternoon. Two more members of the League Working Committee, one from Bengal and the other from the United Provinces arrived in Simla. Other members of the Committee were scheduled to arrive in Simla Thursday morning for the Working Committee meeting beginning Friday.

Mr. Jinnah is reported to have received about 500 telegrams from factional organizations of the Muslims in various parts of the country expressing full confidence in his leadership and to stand by him in the Simla conference and declaring their readiness to make any sacrifices.

Mr. Jinnah, Wednesday morning, received a deputation of the Muslim League Branch in Simla who expressed complete confidence in the League President's leadership.

BELGIAN CRISIS UNSETTLED

According to a Brussels report dated July 4 reaching Stockholm, Geofrey Talbot, BBC correspondent in Brussels, said that important talks are taking place between Prime Minister Achille van Acker and parliamentary leaders who are in close touch with Prince Charles, Regent, following the receipt of a confidential message from King Leopold.

The correspondent stated that the message will be made public on Wednesday or Thursday. He declared that it is widely believed in Brussels that King Leopold has decided to abdicate though with certain conditions which are now being considered.

Meanwhile domestic and personal assistants in the Belgian Royal Household are getting ready to move out of Belgium to join others who are already with the King at Salzburg.

FRENCH OCCUPATION ZONES IN EUROPE ARE REVEALED

De Gaullist Troops Will Move Into Parts of Rhine Area, Bavaria and Austria

Territory to be occupied by French troops in the readjustment of occupation zones in the Rhine area, Bavaria and Austria were revealed by reports from Paris, according to a July 4 Stockholm dispatch, as follows:

On the left bank of the Rhine, French troops will move into the Department of Koln, Coblenz, the Saar, the Palatinate, and part of Hesse-Nassau including Linz and Worms. The French zone runs south of Bonn to the Swiss border.

On the right bank of the Rhine, the French zone includes Mulheim and Altenkirchen in the Rhineland, a portion of Hesse-Nassau excluding Wiesbaden, a part of the Baden district extending south of Karlsruhe, a portion of Wurtemburg and the district of Lindau in Bavaria. The Karlsruhe Munich Highway is entirely in the American zone.

In Austria, the French will occupy the Vorarlberg region.

Meanwhile, other reports say that Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia have started to move out of the capital city of Prague.

Soviets Occupy Saxony

The transfer of troops for the readjustment of occupation zones has been carried out since July 1, and by July 3 the Red Army had occupied the towns of Schwerin, Halle, Leipzig, Weimar, Elfurt and Brauen, says a Domei Stockholm report quoting a Moscow dispatch.

Of these towns Elfurt and Weimar are in Thuringia and Brauen is in Saxony. This means that the Soviet zone of occupation comprises the whole of Saxony and the greater part of Thuringia

Another Domei report from Lisbos stated that all preparations were completed on the night of July 2 for the march into Berlin by the American, British, French and Canadian armies occupying Germany and they are only waiting for the order to start from their present positions.

Advance corps of the U.S. troops are already within the city limits of Berlin preparing billets and establishing traffic facilities in readiness for the main strength of the U.S. army which was scheduled to arrive in the capital on July 3.

POLES' RECOGNITION NEARS

Warsaw Regime Agrees to Adhere To Yalta Formula

Recognition of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity is expected in the near future by informed quarters in London, it is reported in a Reuter's dispatch to Lisbon on July 4.

The British and United States Governments have now received from the Warsaw administration formal notification of its composition and assurance that the provisional government intends to abide by the terms of the Yalta formula by which the new administration implies its intention to hold free elections, the report said.

Recognition is thought now only to be delayed by the necessity of making practical moves to deal with the problems which will be created by the unrecognition of the regime by the London Polish Government.

Soong Again Sees Stalin

According to a Lisbon dispatch dated July 4, Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, conferred the second time on Monday night with Premier Josef Stalin, following which an informant in close connection with the negotiations told the Associated Press that there was a very good prospect of a treaty being worked out between the two leaders. It was also reported that Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and his wife held a reception on July 3 in honor of the Chinese visitor.

Iraqi-Turkish Pact Signed

An Iraqi-Turkish trade and barter agreement was signed on July 4 at Bagdad, whereby the negotiators agreed to exchange the surplus of local products, according to a Bagdad dispatch reaching Lisbon on Wednesday. The Turkish economic mission visiting Bagdad has established offices for selling Turkish monopoly goods at Bagdad, Basra and Mosul.

Gates Sworn In

According to a Lisbon report dated July 4, relayed from Washington, Artemus Gates, former U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, today took the oath of office as Undersecretary of the Navy

Japanese Troops Still Fighting on Yiojima, Saipan, Guam, Other Isles, Nimitz Admits

It was believed that the Japanese Forces on Guadalcanal and other islands in the South Seas had fought hard to the last man, throwing themselves against the enemy in the end and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy forces; but a recent communique issued by Nimitz' Headquarters describes the fighting of the Japanese forces on Yiojima, Saipan, Guam and Tinian, according to a Mainichi correspondent from a Southern front line, who writes in this connection as follows under date of July 3:

It was believed that the islands where the enemy forces had set foot were completely under the Stars and Stripes. Nimitz' Headquarters, however, reports that there are still many Japanese troops left and that 150 Japanese troops had been engaged by American patrols threw themselves against the enemy forces, wielding hand-grenades. Although mostly unorganized, these men have been taking advantage of the terrain, worming their way into the enemy positions, blowing up enemy military establishments, and are continuing to live by stealing food and ammunition from the enemy.

Some of them are entrenched in pocket entrenchments and resisting stubbornly. The enemy forces, using military dogs and radio locators, are frantically trying to search them out. Some of them are throwing the fear of God into the enemy patrols. One cannot help being moved deeply on thinking of these men who are continuing to fight, subsisting on their spiritual strength and firm conviction in victory, although their food and ammunition supplies have run out. They are restrengthening our determination to take revenge and to fight fiercely in the face of the coming decisive fight of Japan Proper.

The islands in the Pacific have fulfilled their strategic mission for the time being and are being delegated to the past war situation, but Japanese are fighting on every island. It is unknown yet as to whether the enemy intends to launch landing operations against Japan or the China continent as the next step to the Okinawa operations. We, however, must be prepared for the outbreak of the decisive struggle of Japan Proper in the near future and fight through to a glorious victory with the thought of the supermen on the islands who are fighting fiercely and loyally.

POLICY TOWARD SOVIETS UNCHANGED, GREW SAYS

Stresses Friendly Ties—U.S. Aim Is to Cooperate With Britain, Soviets

Joseph Clark Grew, Acting U.S. Secretary of State, in a letter made public today, said that since President Roosevelt's death there has been no shift in the American policy of friendship toward the Soviet Union, according to a July 4 Lisbon dispatch.

Grew was replying to a Pacific foreign policy question put up by a Democratic representative of Washington. Grew declared that there was no truth in the assertion made by some people that "we are playing into the hands of the Soviet Union to the detriment of the British Empire or any other nation. The United States Government freely consults with all the Governments of the United Nations."

Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department has issued a statement declaring that America's foreign policy is aimed at friendliness and cooperation with Britain and the Soviet Union and is based on dedication to the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

The statement also said that the leading role America has played in the creation of the world security organization is conclusive proof of her friendly attitude toward all freedom-loving nations.

SEEKS ARGENTINE ELECTION

Socialist Party Makes Demand to President Farrell

According to a Buenos Aires dispatch dated July 4 received in Lisbon, the Associated Press disclosed that the Argentine Socialist Party has asked President Edelmiro Farrell's military regime to hold a general election without delay.

Another Buenos Aires dispatch said that the correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune in the Argentine Government on Wednesday night took refuge in the United States Embassy after receiving an anonymous threat over a telephone while working in his office. He said that the voice identified itself over the phone as Captain Bariki of the War Ministry.

The report declared that the same voice telephoned the United States Embassy and gave press secretary Batas a similar warning. The United States Embassy immediately called up Bariki, who is serving as secretary to War Minister Juan D. Peron, and when asked whether he made the telephone calls, he answered in the negative.

Hawaii Seeks Statehood

According to a Washington report reaching Lisbon on July 4, a bill was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives by Joseph Farrington, a delegate from Hawaii, to enable the people of the Hawaiian Islands to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted in the federal union on equal footing with the original states. The bill would provide Hawaii a constition to be republican in form.

SOVIET MAY GET PLACE IN CONTROL OF TANGIERS

Informal Paris Talks Continue; Moscow's Stand on Issue Is Clarified

The Soviet Union is likely to be given a place in the future control of the international zone at Tangiers, say observers, according to a July 4 Stockholm report.

Talks on the future position of Tangiers are continuing. However, it is emphasized in London that these talks are informal and unofficial, the report adds.

The Soviet position on the question of Tangiers, just across the Straits from Gibraltar, was clarified in another report as follows:

Before 1914, Russia took part in the international convention on this highly strategic area. In 1923, when the existing convention was drawn up between Britain, France and Spain, internationalizing the Tangier area, the Soviet Union, not being recognized, was not consulted.

In 1936, a Soviet diplomatic note reserved the right not to recognize the validity of these arrangements.

When France fell, General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, took a chance and imposed an all-Spanish administration on the international zone. Today, with Germany defeated, Franco is ready to back down.

Britain, France, and the United States, along with Spain, had been invited to meet in Paris to settle the matter. The Soviet Union feels that it is entitled to participate in the preliminary exchange of views and also in the conference itself.

Abel Bonnard Sentenced

Abel Bonnard, former Minister of Education in the Petain Government and a member of the French Academy, was sentenced to death in his absence by the Paris high court on July 4 according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Paris dispatch. Bonnard, who fled from Germany to Spain with former Premier Pierre Laval and is at present interned in Montjuich, Barcelona, was charged with acting against the interests of the state, the report added.

Pact With U.S.S.R. Hinted

According to a Moscow report dated July 4 reaching Stockholm, a United States army news service dispatch from the Soviet capital said that following the meeting between Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, and Premier Josef Stalin on Monday "there was a very good prospect of a treaty being worked out between the two leaders." However, the nature of the "pact" was not specified.

Churchill in Hendaye

A Reuters dispatch from Hendaye reaching Stockholm and relayed here by Domei said there is a "persistent rumor" that Prime Minister Churchill is in that Franco-Spanish border town. The dispatch also stated that Churchill will arrive at Bordeaux from London next Tuesday accompanied by his family. This report followed a similar unconfirmed report by the Spanish radio, but official circles in London declined to comment on these reports.

VOLUNTEER FIGHTING CORPS FOR RAILWAYS IS DECIDED

Corps Being Organized First in Transport Field—Includes State, Private Lines

The officials and employes of the State Railways will be shortly mobilized to form the Railway National Volunteer Fighting Corps, the first National Volunteer Fighting Corps to be formed in the country, according to the Asahi.

The transformation of the National Volunteer Corps to the National Volunteer Fighting Corps is generally to be made to meet urgent situations in fighting zones, but in the aircraft production industry, an early formation of the respective Volunteer Fighting Corps has been demanded. Thus, the first National Volunteer Fighting Corps is decided to be organized in the transportation field.

Mobilization for the Volunteer Fighting Corps is generally to be effected regionally upon issue of the order for forming it, but in case of railways, it has been decided that the corps be under one order for the entire country. The order for its formation is to be issued by the Chief of the Army General Staff, and army officers designated by the Chief of Staff become mobilization officers, who in turn appoint those to actually undertake the mobilization from among men to become officers of the Volunteer Fight Corps.

For the organization and operation of the Railway National Volunteer Fighting Corps, there will be organized the Railway National Volunteer Fighting Corps Headquarters in the Railways General Bureau of the Transportation Ministry, and the Director of the Railways General Bureau or other suitable persons will be appointed commander of the Corps. A vice commander and several assistants will also be appointed.

The Commander of the Railways National Volunteer Fighting Corps will be under the control of the Chief of the Army General Staff.

In each Railways Bureau, one National Volunteer Fighting Corps will be formed with a commander, a vice-commander and several assistants, to be divided into several Volunteer Fighting District Corps and Volunteer Fighting Squads.

The activity of the Railways National Volunteer Fighting Corps will comprise of railway operation, not only of the State lines, but also of private railways, as well as matters concerning railway vehicle manufacturing companies, railway engineering companies, the Rail Control Association, and others.

Those who are to be mobilized for the Railways National Volunteer, Fighting Corps will be men between 16 and 60 years of age, and women between 17 and 40. But others may join the Corps by volunteering.

The work of the members of the Corps will consist of their usual daily duties, although there may develop a situation where they will have to engage in actual fighting. Although the members of the Corps are permitted to come to their places of work from their own houses, facilities will be made available for their housing and supply of necessities. The members will receive the same salary or wages as they have been receiving.

By being mobilized to become the members of the Railways National Volunteer Fighting Corps, the officials and employes of the State Railways will become members of the Imperial Army, and thus it is expected that with the formation of the Corps, the adjustment and improvement of transportation will be effected under the unity of the Army and railways.

MORE ASK FOR MIGRATION

First Batch of Raid Victims to Settle In Hokkaido Leaving Today

Application for collective migration of raid victims for the development of Hokkaido has been pouring in with the number now reaching 7,000 families.

As the vanguard of the back-to-the-soil migrators, about 1,400 to 1,500 people from 240 families will set off from Ueno Station at 4.30 p.m. on July 6 for Hokkaido.

Prior to their departure, a send-off ceremony will be held from 2.30 p.m. the same day at the Sakuragaoka National School in Shibuya where they will be given the name of "Takuboku No Heitai" (farmer soldiers for the colonization of Hokkaido) by the governor of Tokyo Metropolis. Following the pledge and greetings from Yotaro Sengoku, the meeting will come to a close with a performance of the naval military band.

The second and third groups will leave shortly with about 20,000 people expected to make their departure for Hokkaido by July.

U.S. Navy Announces Loss of 2 Destroyers Off Okinawa Island

The United States Navy Department in an announcement issued Wednesday night admitted the loss of two more United States destroyers the Twiggs and William D. Porter during Japanese air attacks off Okinawa, on July 4 quoting Washington reports, according to a Lisbon dispatch. The announcement said that "heavy casualties" were sustained in the sinking of the Twiggs.

MUST FACE MORE LOSSES, FORRESTAL TELLS YANKS

U.S. Navy Secretary Inspects Carrier Bunker Hill Damaged by Japanese

United States Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal inspected on July 3 the aircraft carrier, Bunker Hill (27,000 tons), which was seriously damaged by Japanese Special Attack planes and is now being repaired at the Bremerton Navy Yards, Washington, and addressed the workers present warning them about the Japanese Special Attack planes, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a dispatch from Seattle. He said:

"The United States Navy is considering various defense measures against the Japanese Special Attack planes; but our fleet must expect further losses caused by these Special Attack planes. We must at all times be prepared to repair those of our warships that are damaged by such attacks. The Navy authorities are determined to devote particular efforts to the providing of adequate labor to undertake the repair of damaged warships that are sent to the Pacific coast in the future."

COLONEL ROBERTS KILLED

Was Commander of U.S. 22nd Marine Regiment at Okinawa

Colonel Harold Roberts, Commander of the 22nd Regiment attached to the Sixth Division of the United States Marines, was killed in action at Okinawa on June 16, on the same day that the Commander, Lieutenant General Simon Buckner of the United States Tenth Army, was killed, reports a Domei dispatch from Lisbon, quoting an AP report from New York. The report says:

"A Marine Corps could not advance due to Japanese fire; Colonel Roberts went in search of a road passable for tanks, so that relief could be sent. Returning to an observation post, he started to walk back after inspecting the charred body of a soldier nearby. Before he went 50 feet, a bullet pierced through his breast. The bullet was shot by Japanese sharp shooter."

Richardson Given Post

The MacArthur Headquarters at Manila has appointed Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson, as Commander of the Central Pacific Army, says a Domei report from Lisbon.

The Central Pacific Headquarters is to form another army supply base in the Pacific, the first being the Western Pacific Army Headquarters.

"The two headquarters are to undertake the supply, training and personnel matters of the entire army forces in the Pacific, and the area coming under the control of the Central Pacific Army Headquarters in the present Pacific Area," explained Lieutenant General Richardson, a Honolulu report revealed.

He further said: "The Western Pacific Headquarters under Commander Stayer geographically controls the former southwestern Pacific area of General MacArthur. While being the commander of the army in the Pacific Area, I also hold the post of Commander of the Hawaiian Army district, but this is only due to legal reasons.

"MacArthur and Nimitz form a composite headquarters, and when an operation objective is decided upon by the composite headquarters, MacArthur undertakes army operations, while Nimitz takes up sea operations. Under MacArthur, I and Stayer prepare land troops and undertake their supplies necessary for future operations. But as Commander of the Pacific Army, I am also under Admiral Nimitz of the Pacific Area, and so I am under two Commanders."

OKINAWA-BASED PLANES OPERATING OVER KYUSHU

B-29's Drop Mines in Bungo, Kanmon Straits; 6 Raiders Downed, Damaged

A total of about 121 bomber and fighter planes including B-24's, PBM's, P-38's, P-51's, and P-47's from bases in the Okinawas, appeared over various districts in Kyushu on Wednesday. After circling for about two hours the invaders fled to the south.

Four B-24's invaded Kagoshima Prefecture at about 12:40 p.m., and circled over the sea west of Kumamoto Prefecture. Four PBM's made scout flights over the western part of Miyazaki Prefecture at about 11 a.m., while four other PBM's made similar flights over the Shibushi district in the Osumi Peninsula at about 12 p.m.

Meanwhile, 115 small planes appeared from the direction of the Satsuma and Osumi peninsulas. The main force of these planes, about 60 in number, circled over Kagoshima and Miyazaki, while the others made scout flights over Amakusa, Shimabara, Nagasaki, Sasebo and Omura.

It is presumed that the activities of these enemy planes were intended for improving of the skill of the pilots.

Twenty-five B-29's penetrated the mainland of Japan by way of the Bungo Strait between 11 p.m. on Tuesday and 1:40 a.m. the following day. Fifteen of these bombers circled over the Kanmon district and it is believed that they dropped mines into the sea.

Ten B-29's dropped mines in the Bungo Strait at about the same hour. At about 3 a.m. on Wednesday one B-29 invaded [illegible] City by way of Miyazaki Prefecture. After dropping incendiary bombs the invader fled southward. Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces caught the main enemy force in the Kanmon district and in a fierce counterattack shot down one enemy bomber and seriously damaged four others.

About eight southern-based B-29's singly penetrated the Tohoku Army District from 11:30 p.m. on Tuesday. The enemy planes made reconnaissance flights over the Pacific and Japan Sea coastal areas.

Two B-24's appeared over [illegible] Bay from about 10 to 11 a.m. on Wednesday after which they fled south. Following this, from about 11 a.m. to 11:40 a.m., another four B-24's circled over [illegible] and then fled eastward out to the sea.

ENEMY SUBMARINE RAIDS

Karafuto, Kaihyo Islands Bombarded; Damage Negligible

Under cover of a thick fog, two enemy submarines carried out bombardment attacks in the Karafuto region on July 2 and 3. An enemy submarine appeared in the waters west of Kaihyo Island at a little past 5:30 a.m. on July 2 and bombarded the island three times, until about 10 a.m. At about 1:45 a.m. on July 3 another enemy submarine made its appearance off the coast of Shikika town in Karafuto and for about 10 minutes fired several shots at the mouth of the Horonai river.

Slight damage was sustained on Kaihyo Island, but the main Karafuto island suffered no damage. While the effect of these bombardments was negligible, it is significant that enemy warships have commenced such activity in the Hokkaido-Karafuto region, when it is borne in mind that B-29's from the Marianas have been making scouting flights over the southwestern part of Hokkaido since the end of June.

Wartime Section Created

The Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry has established a wartime measure section, which takes over business concerning air defense, volunteer corps, welfare and protection of its officials, and other necessary measures during wartime. [illegible] Matsui, research official of the Ministry, has been appointed head of the new section.

Army Appointment [illegible]

Major General [illegible] has been appointed Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Tokyo Divisional District, the War Ministry announced on Wednesday.

FRANCO WORKING TO END SPANISH UNPOPULARITY

Efforts Helped by Country's Geographical, Economic Advantages, Says Journal

General Francisco Franco, Spain's Chief of State, is making desperate efforts to free his country from her present political isolation, the Observer reports on June 24, according to a Lisbon dispatch. The Observer warns, however, that this political isolation of Spain, which was emphasized by the anti-Spanish resolution adopted at the recent San Francisco Conference of United Nations, does not mean that Franco's days are numbered. The journal continues:

Political isolation has little effect if there is exceptional economic support forthcoming from abroad.

Following the signing last December of the Spanish-American air agreement, American air companies have obtained a franchise for the building of an airfield close to Madrid. Many Spaniards already call this undertaking the "New Gibraltar Outside Madrid."

Similar concessions are being sought by other American companies elsewhere on the peninsula.

The Texas and Vacuum Oil Companies have been granted concessions for the construction of huge oil refining and storage facilities on the Canary Islands.

Rumors are rife that Spain has given other important economic concessions and monopolies to Americans.

Spain's geographical position is of paramount importance for American air routes to Europe and the Near East. The same can be said for other facilities. All this gives Franco the support which he badly needs and helps him to play off one country against another. In foreign relations, he hopes to use the "spoils system" which he successfully employs to deal with the occasional opposition of his former colleagues.

Meanwhile, in this connection, Reuter's Paris correspondent has reported under date of June 23 as follows:

The French Government is seriously considering the recommendation of its Foreign Affairs Committee, following the closure of the Franco-Spanish frontier, that diplomatic relations with Spain be broken off.

It is pointed out that official relations with Spain have been maintained for three reasons: firstly, French hope of securing overland transfer of 30,000 nationals in North Africa for whom no shipping is available; secondly, prospects for the conclusion of agreements to secure certain goods from Spain; and thirdly, the handing over to France of former Premier Pierre Laval. There is a growing feeling in French circles that if these points are not achieved, there can be little advantage in maintaining diplomatic relations with Spain.

POLL OUTCOME UNCERTAIN

Caution Marks Attitude of British Political Prophets

The eve of the British general election found the British political parties waiting with bated breath for any signs of a last-hour political sensation that might swing the result of the polling to the right or left, says a Lisbon report dated July 4 quoting a Reuter's dispatch from London.

According to the latest reports from London the controversy between Prime Minister Churchill on the one hand, and Labor Party leader Clement Attlee and Labor Party Chairman Prof. Harold Laski on the other, over Attlee's status at the forthcoming "Big-Three" meeting and the Labor foreign policy is still proceeding desultorially.

World interest in the election has been very great, the report added. Apart from the wide newspaper coverage which most overseas countries have given vent to, interest has been noted in the special attendance of visitors from various countries at Churchill's meetings, including his rally on the night of July 3.

The parties are reported to be preparing for the most curious election day in Britain's constitutional history. After Thursday's polling there is a three-week period of anticipation before the results are announced. This is to allow for the collection of British servicemen votes from all theaters of the war and it will not be until July 26 that the collection will be complete and the results proclaimed.

The campaign has been marked by a remarkable caution on the part of political prophets most of whom are inclined toward a probability of a Conservative victory though they admit that the outcome is really unpredictable in view of many special factors such as the redistribution of the population, service votes and new votes which arise.

Oshima, Staff Leave Salzburg for the U.S. Under Armed Guard

Ambassador Hiroshi Oshima and 33 members of the Japanese Embassy, who were captured by the American forces in Southern Austria and then interned at Salzburg, left for the United States by air on July 2, under the guard of officers and men of the American Third Army, says a Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

FOOD SITUATION IN U.S. IS BECOMING PRECARIOUS

Meat Unobtainable, Shortage Due to Army, Lend-Lease, Greater Public Demands

Clearly evident of the fact that the domestic food situation is beginning to cause a more serious concern in the United States, meat has become almost unobtainable especially on the eastern coast, revealed the Manchester Guardian in a recent report, according to a Lisbon dispatch. It is doubtful, however, whether any American is suffering an impairment of health owing to the lack of food.

Much complaining is being done by opponents of the present administration, all such complaining therefore coming under the head of the Republican propaganda.

Food production generally increases during war time. The shortage is due to first, army consumption with the army using three times more meat than in peace time; second, the lend-lease; and third the purchasing ability of the public which gains more than before.

The House passed a bill taking away from the OPA most of the power regarding meat and giving it to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Times reported on June 26 that the governors of 13 northeastern states joined in the recommendation for more realistic approach by the OPA to the country's precarious food situation. They urged the agency to concentrate on seeing that essential elements of the national diet are obtainable instead of worrying about enforcing the ceiling prices of cocktails and fur coats. Meat, butter, poultry, eggs, and sugar are scarce in the retail market though, of some of them, there is a large supply in the producers' or middlemen's hands.

The government announced that the army sharply reduced its demand for the above commodities; therefore there will be a substantial increase in supplies for civilians.

FREEDOM CAMPAIGN SET

Indonesians to Start National Movement in August

The promised independence of the Indonesians bids fair to materialize in the near future as their national movement for the objective is scheduled to be held throughout Java during August, according to a Djakarta dispatch to Domei dated July 5. Necessary preparations for the independence of 40,000,000 people are expected to be completed within this month through efforts of Dr. I. R. Soekarno and three other Indonesian leaders.

Japanese military authorities are intending to leave the national movement to the will of the Indonesians and are hoping that the campaign be carried out in preparation for an independent State founding and achievement of defense of Java.

4 Scholars Honored

Scholarships of the Prince Arisugawa Commemorative Fund were Thursday. This scholarship is given semi-annually to earnest scholars on the recommendation of the Imperial Academy. The recipients are Ken Ishikawa, professor at Tokyo Women's Normal School, on the study of educational development; Takeshiro Kuraishi, professor at Kyoto Imperial University, and Hisahiko Takada, member of the Continental Language Study Institute of the Osaka Foreign Affairs Special School, both on the study of the contemporary Wu dialect in China; and Yoshimaro Ota, lecturer at Seikei Higher School, on the study concerning the relations between the Kojiki and Nihonshoki, both of which are the oldest historical records in Japan. All were given ¥1,500 each, except Mr. Ota, who received ¥1,200, for their valuable services.

Fukushima Takes Action

The Fukushima Prefectural authorities have decided to carry out compulsory dispersion in the three cities of Fukushima, Koriyama and Taira for the purpose of making open zones for the protection of important facilities as well as for the convenience of fire fighting activities of the people.

TYRANNIC RULE ENFORCED BY ALLIES IN GERMANY

No Rations for People Who Do Not Work, Right of Existence Ignored

A Domei dispatch from Manchouli says that the tyrannical aim to exterminate the German race has dominated the British-American administration of occupied German territory in the past two months and the German race has now become a second "Jewish race," their right of existence not being recognized.

The Occupied Territory Control Committee in Berlin has divided the occupied territory into four sections to be respectively controlled by the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and France. In the zones occupied by the United States and Britain, the workers are commandeered by force, and to those who are not registered for labor no food ration tickets are issued. Therefore, aged or young men and women who are unable to work do not receive food rations—they are being left to their own fate.

Technicians and workers are divided into many blocs. They are employed by force in various manufacturing plants and coal mines. Their working hours are long.

Foodstuffs for distribution are not supplemented by imports. Already in districts where the stocks of food have become low, rations have been drastically cut and despite the fact that the number of people lying from starvation are increasing, no relief measures are being taken. Cattle, horses, pigs and chickens are being commandeered as supplies for the troops stationed in the occupied territory. The misery in the occupied towns and villages now deprived of all labor power and domestic animals is extremely pitiful, beyond human description.

The objective of such a tyrannic oppression in the occupied territory is to utilize the German labor power to the maximum and thus to steal most effectively and in the shortest possible time the entire resources of Germany, as she will not be able to compensate for the loss suffered by the Allied nations, even if a new German government is formed. Germany will not be able to fight another war. The Allied nations do not even guarantee the level of the livelihood of the German people even after Germany is pushed to the stage of not being able to rise again.

The Allied nations are trying to suck up the blood of the Germans to the last drop, and it is expected that during the coming winter several million Germans will die of starvation. Thus, in Germany, there is being seen a tyrannical administration as never before witnessed in world history.

SUMATRA COUNCIL SESSION ADOPTS RECOMMENDATION

Various Measures Concerning Welfare of Island Unanimously Passed At Meeting

Domei

BUKIT TINGGI, July 4.—At the plenary session of the First Council of Sumatra opened on July 2, the following recommendation and proposition were unanimously adopted:

The recommendation and proposition are as follows:

Recommendation:

1. Measures for renovation of the island's structure
2. Measures for establishing self-sufficiency of the island.
3. Measures for collaboration directly to defensive operations.
4. Measures for the prevention of currency inflation and rise in prices of commodities.
1. Measures for improving physical and material strength of the inhabitants.
6. Permission for matrimony to members of the National Volunteer Corps.

Resolution:

1. As a spearhead of the independence of the East Indies, an association for rendering service to the cause of Sumatra should be established with the view to giving direction to the people to the prosecution of the war.

2. For strengthening the island's fighting power, a people's system should be established, embracing all the mass movements under the direction of a guidance headquarters.

3. In preparation for the independence of the East Indies, an army comprised of the inhabitants of the island should be organized. The National Volunteer Corps and the Auxiliary Corps shall form the nucleus of the People's Army.

4. An Investigation Commission for the preparation of the independence of the East Indies should be established.

CULTURAL COUNCIL SET UP

Shimomura of Board of Information Heads New Body

A Cultural Council has been established under the sponsorship of the Cultural Society, organized by members of the House of Peers and House of Representatives.

Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, President of the Board of Information, has been recommended for presidency of the Council.

The Council is composed of cultural organizations include the Association for Service to the State through Literature, Association for Service to the State through Writings and Speech, Dai Nippon Theatrical Arts Association, Nippon Shimbun Kosha, Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Association for Service to the State through Fine Art, Musical Cultural Society, Japan Publication Association, and others. Details concerning the new Council will be made public later.

OVERTHROW OF REGENCY SAID PLOTTED IN GREECE

By Extreme Royalists, Other Right Wing Elements, Says New York Times Report

An Athens plot to overthrow the Regency and hold the nation by force of arms preparatory to the King's return is believed to be hatching in the minds of extreme Royalists among the military clique, says a New York Times special dispatch.

Allegedly with them in the revolutionary scheme are adherents of the "Right Wing terrorist organization and a group of wealthier merchants and industrialists angered at the rigid new measures sponsored by the Minister of Supply and Vice-President Varvaressos to end blackmarkets and to instal a system of social insurance for the masses."

The dispatch said that those who claim to have knowledge of the plot are apprehensive, but equally certain it will come to nothing.

Although, the report said, "the organization has shown considerable activity lately and arms have somehow come into the hands of citizens affiliated with it—arms which allegedly have been collected from the national guard arsenals—there is no reason to suppose the reactionary movement would have the support of more than a comparatively small section of the people mainly in Peloponnesus who are traditionally royalist."

The report added that other adherents might include groups of persons who underwent punishment from the E.L.A.S. forces during the recent civil war and are either bent upon revenge or determined to protect themselves in the event the E.L.A.S. forces still at large menace them again. It is regarded as certain, however, that any convulsion at this time would have disastrous results in regard to the nation's recovery, by stopping the United Nations relief program and by opening the way to still more violence through provoking the left wing to countermeasures. Another unfortunate effect upon the Greek people as a whole would be their being forced into one camp or the other in an interminable feud.

The forthcoming British election is expected to also have an immediate bearing upon the political developments in Greece. There is a widespread belief that a Conservative victory would mean the reluctance on the British part to quell the righ wing movement, which, according to British sources in Greece, is a complete misreading of the situation.

ACUTE FOOD SHORTAGE FOR EUROPE PREDICTED

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 3.—An acute shortage of foodstuffs in Europe for the coming two years was predicted by British Minister of Food John J. Llewellin at the recent conference of the Food Commission in Europe in London, and the shortage will be further aggravated because of transportation difficulties.

In this connection, a Reuter dispatch from London made the following rather moderate estimation:

The harvesting of wheat has started in Southern Europe. In view of increased demand for bread due to shortage of other foodstuffs, the harvesting of wheat is being watched with much interest. However, there is no doubt that the food situation is desperate. The Manchester Guardian also pessimistically said that the best that Europe could do is to avoid the worst. As to wheat production, this year's output will be some 20 per cent less than that of other years due to war devastation and to bad weather last autumn. Particularly, as the wheat producing districts in Eastern Europe are occupied by the Soviet forces, the American and British forces in Europe must endure a miserable condition as far as the foodstuff supply is concerned.

"For the coming one year, Europe is expected to consume at least 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. The American-British combined food commission in Washington is planning to export 768,000,000 bushels of wheat during 1945, 285,000,000 from the United States, 358,000,000 from Canada and 125,000,000 from South America, mainly Argentina, but due to tremendous shortage of bottoms, it is doubtful if much of the planned amount will actually reach Europe.

AIR POWER WILL DECIDE COMING DECISIVE BATTLE

Noted Military Commentator Analyzes Conditions for Victory

(Concluded From Yesterday)

Germany suffered defeat after being forced to fight enemy forces along her borders. Her forces in North France withdrew toward the borders of Germany Proper, only to find the Anglo-American forces facing them there; on the Eastern Front, too, her forces abandoned established positions and took to the defensive in Poland along her eastern borders. The intention was to check the western enemy at the Seigfried line and along the Rhine fortifications.

German Defenses Bombed

Yet on none of her fronts was Germany able to successfully resist the enemy. Why? The destruction of underground defenses by a superior air force.

What was it that caused Germany to give in without making the most of the advantages she had due to the fact that she was fighting along her inner line of defense? The answer is that the Allied forces concentrated on destroying all points which were of importance for the maintenance of her inner defense lines. For instance they thoroughly bombed underground factories, factories in places to which they had been removed, communications and military establishments. It was not until the Allied forces had satisfied themselves that Germany had been deprived of all means of increasing her fighting power that they commenced land attacks. To these tactics, I attribute the Allied victory over Germany.

It is plain that the enemy will try to wreak as much havoc on Japan as he did in the case of Germany, probably to an even greater extent, before he makes an attempt to land on the Japanese mainland. It behoves us to ponder deeply over the cause of Germany's final defeat.

The question will immediately arise whether America and Britain are in a position to bomb in a thorough manner those establishments in Japan Proper which are essential to the conduct of the war? It happens that B-29's are rampant over our mainland; everywhere over its narrow confines these B-29's find objectives to bomb. But the enemy is without bases from which to wreak large-scale havoc on the Japanese mainland; he has bases in the Marianas and on Yiojima in the east and in the Philippines and the Okinawas in the west, but these, considering their equipment and the distances which separate them from the Japanese mainland, are obviously inadequate for such large-scale attacks as were conducted in Europe.

Not Yet Ready for Landing

Considering the condition of the bases which he has managed to acquire in this part of the world, it is improbable at the moment that the enemy will be able to realize a landing on the Japanese mainland. Supposing that the Okinawas are in his hands the enemy will have to provide his forces there with huge quantities of shipping, ammunition, guns, and planes, before he can hope to engage in landing operations on the Japanese mainland.

In February, 1943, the Japanese forces withdrew from Guadalcanal. July of that year witnessed the heroic end of our officers and men on Attu Island. The tragedies of Tarawa and Makin Islands came in December. In February, 1944, the enemy landed on Kuezyerin and Ruot Islands; in June, on Saipan, Tinian, and Omiya Islands. Landings on Peliliu, Leyte, Luzon, Yiojima, and the main Okinawa island followed. Into each of these island to island operations the enemy invariably poured tremendous quantities of iron, by simultaneous air and sea attacks, before proceeding to land troops. We must admit that he has been successful in such operations in the past.

But these successes were attained by the enemy at the cost of an unparalleled amount of blood.

The enemy has suffered 1,023,453 casualties since the outbreak of the war, according to his own announcement which is obviously based on an excessively low estimate of his losses. His casualties in Europe and in the Pacific up to June 1944 were announced as 108,000; the remaining casualties, of 900,000, were suffered after that time. A chronological survey of these enemy announcements shows that he was forced to make ever greater sacrifices as he neared the Japanese mainland by way of Saipan, Peliliu, Leyte, Luzon, and Yiojima. The amount of iron he consumed as he proceeded with this island-to-island strategy likewise startling rapidity.

U.S. Arms Consumption Huge

Director Hershey of the Ordnance Bureau of the United States Navy Department, has recently said the following in a broadcast:

"The war in the Pacific makes it necessary for us to produce on an unprecedentedly large scale and to consume huge quantities of arms. In 1942 we used monthly $29,200,000 worth of ammunition. We estimate we shall consume $240,000,000 worth of ammunition each month this year in our war against Japan.

"In the battle of the Marshall Islands, the Navy used 16,000 tons of shells and in that of the Mariana Islands 36,000 tons. The Navy alone used 16,000 tons of shells in order to capture a small island like Yiojima. We used 134,000 tons of shells in the first 48 days of the fight for the Okinawas.

"These islands are no doubt points of strategical importance. But they were nothing more than Japan's advance bases. As our offensive gets nearer to the Japanese mainland we must expect stiff and deliberate resistance from Japan. This means that we shall have to throw against Japan Proper a far greater amount of iron than has been used against the outpost islands."

It is plain that the enemy is trembling at the thought that his way to the Japanese mainland is the way to hell.

There is no doubt that the enemy will use every care in preparing for landing operations on the Japanese mainland. That is to say, he will try to operate in a manner which will enable him to avoid excessive bleeding during his attempts to secure a foothold on the Japanese mainland.

Attacks Strategic Points

The enemy has since his Attu and Gilbert campaigns followed the policy of concentrating his sea, aerial and land forces on acquiring points he considers of strategical importance, irrespective of their size. There is nothing specially creditable about this methods of conducting landing operations. It is a policy which is appropriate to a country which has plenty of resources and seeks to rely on them.

It must be remembered that with greater care than is generally imagined the enemy makes his strategic plans. There are people among us who think that the enemy is very anxious to see the war end in the shortest possible time, and they point to conditions in the enemy countries. The enemy countries themselves talk of bringing the war to the speediest possible end. But we must be on our guard against being influenced by this sort of talk. We must see that we do not make light of the enemy's attitude to the war. As has been stated, the intention of the enemy is to cut the Japanese mainland off from the Continent and then to intensify air attacks upon Japan Proper, with a view to bringing about a gradual diminution of our fighting power to a state where we shall be unable to put up strong resistance. Simultaneously it will be possible for him to engage in operations along the coasts of the Continent or in the southern regions.

Enemy Not Reckless

With all this in mind, we feel there is no justification for thinking that in his impatience, the enemy wil act recklessly in making a thrust at us.

There is another thing which we keep in mind at all times. It seems that opinion exists in some quarters that the necessity of maintaining a long supply line is a serious question for the enemy. The danger, however, of overemphasizing this view must be guarded against. The enemy, having acquired a series of bases, is threatening the Japanese mainland. He has contrived to provide himself with substantial naval and aerial strengths, and is doing all he can to keep them safe from attack. He is solidifying a supply line between the American mainland and the waters neighboring the Japanese mainland; and this process reminds one of a railway. If it is difficult to disrupt this supply line, the conclusion is inescapable that it must be a most secure one. If one has sufficient shipping, one can conquer distances.

It will be plain that nothing is more dangerous than to form a poor opinion of the enemy for no reason other than that he has a long supply line to maintain.

How, then, are we to provide ourselves with an opportunity of turning the tables against the materially superior enemy? In the foregoing I have pointed out that the future will see a continuation of the operations from island to island. The enemy is under the necessity of acquiring a firm foothold for air, naval and supply bases as the first step toward landing troops on the Japanese mainland. In order to get these bases, he will have to engage in operations from island to island over a wide area. While these operations are proceeding, we shall be making progress in the work of making our mainland into one big fortress; we shall also be turning out more and more aircraft and once the enemy approaches our mainland we can give battle to him with our hearts completely free from any anxiety about things at home.

Must Act When Enemy Moves

The important thing is for us to act the moment the enemy moves to advance his bases. We must concentrate our forces on attacking him, and to keep those forces fully supplied while they are operating; if we do this well, we can crush the enemy at our outer line of defense, before he has an opportunity of getting to our mainland. We must have faith in our ability to defeat the enemy in this manner, and lay plans on the basis of this faith. At the same time we must at all times see that we are not confused.

Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki said: "We will wipe out on the sea the enemy forces that come by sea; at the water's edge we will destroy those that approach our shores; on land, we will dispatch any which may have managed to land." This is the true meaning of a decisive battle fought on the Japanese mainland. All our plans must be based on the idea of sending to the bottom of the sea the hordes of enemy transports before they get to our mainland. Once we are successful in making an end of the enemy on such transports, it becomes possible for us to attack the enemy in a positive manner and to dislodge him from the main Okinawa island, Saipan, and the Philippine Islands.

How are we to make sure of making a clean sweep of the enemy? The answer lies in increasing the production of aircraft. Sun Tsu, ancient Chinese theoretical tactician, in his book says that when it comes to defending, things are found deficient, and when it comes to attacking things are found sufficient. This applies to a country like Japan with a long coast-line. It is impossible to defend such a country with an army of troops however large. It is, however, possible for Japan to dominate the enemy by concentrating strong fighting power against the enemy at points where he is weak; in order to achieve this, we must be in secure possession of mastery of the air.

Aircraft Production Vital

As I have repeatedly stated, I do not think the enemy will attempt landing operations on our mainland at once. The period before he comes to the Japanese mainland should be employed in increasing our aerial strength. Without an increase of aircraft there cannot be any decisive battle fought on the Japanese mainland.

In conclusion, a good case may be made out for a decisive battle on the Japanese mainland which is fought on the sea or at the water's edge. The first condition for fighting in this manner is the possession of mastery of the air. There is bound to be some time before the enemy should attempt a landing in our mainland. We must utilise this time for turning out more and more planes. If we realize a phenomenal increase in aircraft production there is opportunity everywhere for us to open an offensive before the enemy should attempt to land on our mainland.

TRUMAN URGES SENATE TO RATIFY U. N. CHARTER

Choice Clear, Assurance of U.S. Participation Necessary, Solons Are Told

According to a Lisbon dispatch dated July 4, it is reported from Washington that President Harry Truman presented the United Nations Charter in person to the Senate the same day and urged its prompt ratification stressing briefly that the choice before the Senate was clear. He said: "The choice is not between this Charter and something else; it is between this Charter and no Charter at all. The Senate must ratify the United Nations Charter for world security to assure this nation's participation."

Truman, who went to the capital less than 24 hours after his return from San Francisco where he addressed the closing session of the United Nations Conference, told the Senate that the Charter "lays down the only road to enduring peace," continuing: "There is no other. Let us not hesitate to join hands with the other peace-loving peoples of the earth and start down that road with firm resolve that we can and will reach our goal."

Reviewing the congressional background of the international peace organization, he referred to the Connally peace resolution and the Fulbright resolution of the House which were adopted more than a year ago and told the Senate: "The peoples of the earth will watch our action here with great concern and high hopes."

Truman was "sure my former colleagues are familiar with the proposed workings of the Charter and that they will be thoroughly discussed in the Senate debate."

Declaring the Charter to be the product of many hands and influences, Truman said: "It comes from the reality of experience, in a world where one generation has paid the price to keep the peace. The lessons of that experience have been written into the document."

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FIRM JAPANESE DEFENSE FACED BY BORNEO INVADERS

Imperial Forces Changed 'Unknown Island Continent' into 'Treasure Island'

The fighting in the Borneo area was increasing in intensity, enemy forces having landed at Tarakan, Brunei, Miri and Balik Papan. It was heartening that the Japanese Forces at these points were engaging the invaders and blasting their ambitions. Borneo was more a continent than an island, possession of a part of the island did not mean control of the entire island. Formerly an "unknown island continent," the island had since the advent of the Imperial Forces, been changed into a 'treasure island' playing a vital role toward increasing Japan's war potentiality through its rich raw material resources. Thus writes the Asahi. The journal continues in gist:

"Oil is Borneo's most important 'treasure.' Diamonds come next in importance, with manganese, iron, coal and rubber following in order of importance and quantity. These raw materials are inexhaustible.

The center of oil resources is Balik Papan, where the enemy forces have now landed. Balik Papan is the oil refining center for the oil produced in Tarakan, Samarinda, Sangasanga and Tandjoen. Even before the war, the yearly output of oil at Balikpapan amounted to from three to four million tons. This has been increased still further by the Japanese Forces.

Ships of ten thousand tons can be accommodated by the docks in the port of Balik Papan. Just a turn of the oil valves and the ship is soon ready to leave with a full load of oil. The oil town of Balik Papan was first born on a narrow sand dune stretching along the beach. The amusement areas, the market and the Chinese business section of the city were razed to the ground by the Dutch just before their retreat. The destroyed oil works facilities were reconstructed within a few months by Japanese technicians. Red-roofed bungalows line the beach and dot the slopes bordering on the jungles. The restored town presents a truly dreamlike atmosphere.

The sea is shallow to a point some distance from the beach, so that it is perfect for landing operations. As the former Prime Minister, General Hideki Tojo, declared, measures for the protection of the oil facilities are perfect and the Americans will have to lose thousands of men in order to gain control of them. Judging from the number of ships employed, the enemy landing forces are certain to suffer heavy casualties at the hands of the Japanese garrison forces which are entrenched in the hills near the beach. The town, however, is like an island without any open land around it. At the time of the entry of the Japanese forces the shortage of food was so acute that even bananas were scarce. It is believed, however, that full preparations have now been made in regard to this food situation.

Banjermasin, which is many miles inland on the Barito River and has a population of 100,000, is the capital of South Borneo. Further inland from Banjermasin is the area which holds 60 per cent of the entire population of all Borneo. The Urusungai area, the name "Urusungai" meaning "upper reaches," has a vast network of asphalt paved highways which cleave their way through the jungles and over creeks. Along these highways are the dwellings of the natives. This area is the heart of Borneo in regard to both human and material resources. Rubber, agricultural products, iron, coal, manganese, and diamonds, are to be found in this area. Diamonds are found at Pontianak in western Borneo. Japanese experts have raised the diamond ore output considerably. The iron ore sources in the Urusungai area are considerable. The earth in the fields and on the air fields is red with iron ore dust and the Barito River is stained by the ore dust which drains into it.

The climate in the Banjermasin area is extremely humid. The water that overflows from the Urusungai River floods the surrounding land and carpets the entire area with a green blanket of grass and trees. It is so damp that it has the appearance of a damp towel. If one leaves his windows open the damp air soaks the entire room. Matches refuse to light and tables and chairs are soaked through. Almost half of the entire population of Pontianak are Chinese.

The total population of Borneo is 4,000,000. The area is about four times that of Japan. Thus it is the most thinly populated area in the world. Of the 4,000,000 inhabitants, 2,000,000 are Indonesians, about 1,000,000 are Dyaks, and the rest are Chinese, Arabs, Indians and Eurasians. Most of the people have confidence in Japan and are cooperating well. From before the outbreak of the war, the inhabitants looked upon the Japanese Forces as the saviors of the world. There are some among the educated people who, having been taken in by enemy propaganda and their habit of looking up to the White Race. They obey and follow the orders of those in authority but have the failing of not being able to discriminate between whomsoever may be in authority.

Indian Freedom Week Being Observed Again By Bose's Followers

Indian Independence Week this year is believed to be of extreme significance as there is scheduled to be held various activities for the attainment of independence, says a Domei dispatch from Shonan. The celebrations started on July 4, the anniversary of Subhas Chandra Bose's appointment as head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, and will end on July 10.

The Indian Independence Week is being held at a time when the anger of the Indian's has been heightened by the crafty Wavell proposal.

BOSE HITS MUSLIM BODY IN TALK ON SIMLA PARLEY

Warns Compatriots Against Attempt to Effect Compromise With British

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, has been making a series of broadcasts to his comrades in India since June 19. One of his radio addresses with reference to the postponement of the Simla Conference follows in substance, according to a Domei dispatch from Shonan dated July 4:

"It is wise for the Indian leaders to have postponed the conference. The Indian public thus has been given a chance to consider thoroughly the designs of the British Government. At the same time, Churchill's Conservative Party will not be able to include the settlement of the Indian problem in its program on the occasion of the general election scheduled on July 5. The postponement of the Simla Conference anyhow has eliminated the danger of giving immediate answers and has given the Indians a favorable stand in their negotiations with the British.

"Mahatma Gandhi took the right step in deciding not to take part in the conference. By refusing to participate, he is now able to study the progress of the conference from an objective standpoint. According to British reports, some members of the Congress Working Committee seem to be desiring some form of compromise with Britain. Gandhi said to a certain AP correspondent that he eagerly hoped that the Simla Conference would be a success and that the pending issues would be solved at the conference. However, I hope that what Gandhi meant was not submission to Britain. 'Liberty or Death'—that slogan of the Congress should never been discarded.

"Viceroy Wavell seems to be taking it for granted that whether or not a compromise can be reached between the Hindus and Muslims, his proposals will be accepted by all parties and that he will be empowered to make the choice of Indian representatives to the proposed Executive Council. Have the delegates to the Simla Conference representing the Congress given such assurance to the Viceroy?

"In the Congress there are some who are of the opinion that the Viceroy should be requested to act as a mediator in case compromise becomes impossible between the Congress and the Muslim League: however, even to think it possible that the Viceroy, who is an incarnation of British Imperialism, can act impartially, is a great mistake. Those who entertain such views are traitors to their country.

"Be alert regarding the attitude of the Muslim League. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the League, said that he might accept Wavell's proposals because he saw in them the possibility of the revival of the Pakistan plan. The fact that the Viceroy and the Muslim League are ready to cooperate with each other against the Indian Congress, must be watched closely.

"There is no wonder that many other Muslim groups outside the League have met in New Delhi, stressing that the League is not the only organization representing the Muslims. According to the proposals now under consideration, some seats in the Executive Council are to be given to the members of the Muslim League, but further efforts must be exercised to obtain a certain number of seats for those who are not members of the League.

"As to the Congress members who want to effect a compromise, strict vigilance must be kept on their conduct and further pressure brought to bear on them."

Boosting Lignite Output

The Munitions Ministry has decided to carry out a plan calling for a speedy production increase of lignite in the Main Island and Shikoku. A Lignite Speedy Production Increase Headquarters will be established for the purpose of realizing the plan. The month of July will be set aside as a period for necessary preparations and then the production increase movement will be carried out during August and September.

EVACUEES' RELATIONS WITH FARMERS TOLD

Various Factors Causing Difficulties for Ex-City Dwellers Analyzed

The relationship between the sufferer from the air raid who has moved to the countryside and the villagers among whom he must live, is discussed by Hidenobu Kamiizumi, writer, who was formerly head of the cultural department of the now defunct Imperial Rule Assistance Association, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

Mr. Kamiizumi, upon leaving the association a year and a half ago, moved to the village of Watanabe, Iwakigun, Fukushima Prefecture in order to make a living by working on the land. Incidentally he was the first writer to lay aside the pen and turn farmer with the idea of making himself helpful to the conduct of the war through having a share in the work of increasing foodstuffs.

Since he turned farmer he has been the witness of a number of disputes between sufferers from the war disaster who have moved to the provinces and the villagers among whom they now live. The conclusion he arrived at, about which he spoke in an interview with the Tokyo Shimbun a few days ago when he came back to Tokyo on business, is that the authorities concerned in getting city dwellers to go back to the country, must be more realistic in making provision for them. Then a better relationship is bound to develop between the city dweller who has moved to the country.

Mr. Kamiizumi says:

"There are many city dwellers who have moved to the country in the village where I have settled down as a tiller of the land. Most of them have relatives in the village where they live and are sufferers from the war disaster. Persons who have no relatives or friends are very few.

"I recollect people saying that there was nothing like moving to the provinces where one has relatives to rely on for help when one is in need. I have now found out that this statement is not altogether true.

No Mutual Understanding

"I have noted many cases of trouble, least expected by me, between persons who have moved to agricultural districts where they have relatives, typical city dwellers, and the villagers among whom they live developing for no reason other than that there is no mutual understanding of one another. It seems that the trouble between the city dweller who has moved to the country and the people among whom he lives, mostly relatives, of which I was witness, was due for the most part to two reasons.

"In the first place there is a difference in the way of thinking of the city dweller and the resident of a farming district. Secondly, both the city dweller and the resident of a farming district are reluctant to live under conditions other than those to which they have been accustomed.

"There was another factor at work—the disputants were relatives. And in disputes relatives are known to be the more bitter because they are of the same blood.

"Suppose that a man who has resided in a city, earning a living by working for a salary, moves to the country to live with somebody, say an older brother, who is engaged in agriculture, an occupation inherited from his father. The relationship between them will be satisfactory for, say ten days or more. In the joy of their reunion they will be quite tolerant of each other.

"However, this state of things can not last for long. As the days pass, the brother and his family will come to regard him as something of a burden on them. This tendency will increase rapidly if he happens to be in enforced idleness. He will grow angry at the least sign of the slight regard in which he is held by his brother's family, and probably he will say to his brother that he is entitled to some consideration because he is of the same blood.

Expected to Work

"He will be told by his brother in a sharp tone of voice that he is expected to work on the land if he wishes to have a share of the rice stored in the house. This is bound to develop into an incident in which those involved are apt to be carried away by strong feelings.

"In the case of people who have moved to the provinces where they have no relatives to rely upon, they are shown a certain measure of consideration by the villagers among whom they must live for a time, especially if they are sufferers from the war disaster. This attitude, however, of the villagers comes to an end the moment they look round and see that they are different from the people whom their village has absorbed. The villagers will begin to hunger for things possessed by the people who have come to live among them, and insist they must have these things in return for food, instead of money, in which they are beginning to cease to have an interest.

"The chief cause of the difficulties of the city dweller who has moved to the provinces is that the conditions under which he lives are vastly different from the environment to which he was accustomed while he was in the city where everything he ate or drank was rationed out to him. In the country the things rationed out are restricted to rice, miso, and soysauce.

"The city dweller who has moved to the provinces will have to purchase his supply of vegetables. His rice is limited, and it often happens that he has to subsist on rice-gruel as his supply runs low. Then he may happen to see his neighbor, a farmer, and his family at table, helping themselves to boiled hulled rice. It is natural that he should feel jealous of his neighbor.

"The city dweller who has moved to the provinces must provide himself with vegetables by purchase. He gets his vegetables from a farmer, not from a merchant. A bow or two will help him to induce a farmer to sell vegetables to him. But that way of influencing business transactions cannot be used effectually for an indefinite period.

Must Give Clothing

Presently, he will be told by the farmer from whom he wants to buy vegetables that he must give some clothing, red clothes for girls, if the farmer happen to have a girl in need of clothes, in exchange for vegetables. The city man has to comply with the proposal. Otherwise he will have to go without vegetables, which are indispensable to him. Thus he gives his clothing until he has no more to give in exchange for the food which he needs. In this manner he sinks deeper and deeper in misery.

"The problem arises of what to do for those people who have moved to the provinces with no idea of becoming farmers. The authorities concerned may suggest that these people learn to live by working on the land. They have plans, but a glance is enough to show that they are impracticable. It is impossible for the city dweller who has moved to the country to get land on which to work, a spade with which he is to work on the land, and a house in which he is to live.

"There is plenty of land waiting for development, but he must work on it for two or three years before he can enjoy the fruit of his labors. He could get a spade from the village smith, but he must give rice and other things in addition to money for one.

"I hope that the authorities will go about the work of getting city dwellers to move to the provinces in a more realistic manner. In the meantime, the city dweller who has moved to the country will do well to reflect and make a greater effort to help in bringing about an increase in the output of foodstuffs, thereby giving the farmers among whom he lives no cause to regard him as something undesirable. The inhabitants of the village which takes him in, must in their turn guide him to become a true farmer."

Unbroken Spirit of People on Home Front Despite Raids Impresses Troops at Front

By T. TSUTSUMI

Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 3.—The first thing asked by soldiers who come to this base from the battle-front on liaison duty is the extent of damage caused by enemy raids on Japan's cities. On hearing of the manner in which the historic and well-known places in Japan which they know so well have been destroyed, these men listen closely. On hearing of the damage caused to the Imperial Palace and the Omiya Detached Palace, they stand at attention and look as if they are fighting hard to keep down their burning indignation.

When the talk touches upon the brave manner in which the people of Tokyo are continuing "business as usual" in the midst of the devastated areas, the soldiers' eyes become clouded with unshed tears. "We understand very well," they say. As long as there are people who will fight through, even if Japan Proper should be reduced to ashes, and as long as their determination remains firm, there will be no reason for anxiety. It is natural that they should fulfil their duty of defending the nation.

Such soldiers on the continent have no source of recreation. They are entrenched in distant positions where it is difficult to get any news. Their daily lives are a continuation of hard operations, back-breaking shock-attack training and the construction of positions which does not permit them any sleep at night. Uppermost in their minds is the welfare of the home country. They are now preparing to meet the enemy's next move; prepared to form a barrier for the defense of their country. In this war zone, the enemy has never been permitted to make any headway. On the continent where battle after battle has been fought, the men are confident at heart of being able to grasp their chance.

Their positions are built so firmly that no weapon can break them down. Each position is so placed that it may assist other positions in an emergency. If one of the positions should be taken, the enemy could never make use of it, for the other positions would sweep it with deadly gunfire.

The positions are so well camouflaged that even the most careful air reconnaissance could not spot them. Such positions are scattered widely over the areas occupied by the Imperial Forces. Intermingled with the sound of enemy bombing attacks is the sound made by dynamiting operations. It is not only the construction of positions that is being handled behind the lines. Vast caves for stores are also being built. These well built affairs also house doctors, medical corps men and nurses who work in three shifts, caring for the sick or wounded.

These perfect defense establishments will certainly stem the enemy's material onslaughts on the continent and form the foundation on which Japan will establish victory. The defense setup on the continent is impregnable. Should the enemy come our forces will be able to deal with them as they will.

URGED TO EAT MORE WEEDS

Solid Food Structure Must Be Set Up By Getting Used to Them

Now facing a critical war situation which will decide whether Japan will emerge victorious from the current war or be forever eliminated from the face of the earth, the Japanese people must set up a solid foodstuff self-supporting structure by getting used to eating weeds more, which are available in quantities, said the Tokyo Shimbun.

In view of the conversion of the mainland into an actual battlefield, the setting up of a foodstuff self-supporting structure is imminent. Some still grumble that they get too much of cereals and too little of greens, but they must remember that the Japanese fighting men on Guadalcanal Island carried out closing-in attacks against the enemy by subsisting on weeds and tree barks when no supply of food reached them from Japan.

With the aggravation of the war situation, the supply of foodstuffs will become far more scarce. At this critical juncture, all the Japanese must learn to eat weeds, abundantly available everywhere, so that the foodstuff self-sufficiency structure can be set up in preparation for all kinds of eventualities. Sometime ago, the Army revealed the fact that it had established a "sure-victory" structure by encouraging soldiers to get used to faring on weeds and tree barks.

At the Preparatory Military Academy at Shimbudai, the students are earnestly following the example set up by the gallant fighting men on Guadalcanal Island, by eating weeds, sometimes mixed with rice or cooked by themselves. They have picked up all kinds of weeds in the garden and whenever they go out on excursions they pick up weeds on their way home. Plantains, mugworts, goose-foots, chickweeds and thistles are eatable. They can be either cooked together with rice, or soybean soup or can be used when baking bread. They can be dried and preserved for winter when greens are hard to obtain.

Weeds taste different from green vegetables grown in the garden, but when one is used to them one will like the taste. In order to survive the battles now to be waged on the mainland, the 100,000,000 people must become used to eating weeds and tree barks.

Obituary

Dr. Tamisuke Yokokawa, a member of the National Treasures Preservation Committee and an adviser to the Imperial Museum, died at the age of 82 at his home in Odawara City on June 28. The funeral for the late Dr. Yokokawa will be held according to Shinto rites at the Nippon Industrial Club from 3 to 4 p.m. on July 7.

Genshiro Kurabayashi, former principal of the Kanazawa Higher Normal School, died of illness at the age of 68 at his home in Kanazawa city on June 30.

When the Kanazawa Higher Normal School was established last year Mr. Kurabayashi was appointed its first principal and he retired from his post recently because of illness.

POTATO OUTPUT THIS YEAR IS CONSIDERED FAVORABLE

Nippon Sangyo Keizai Reveals Estimated Production to Be 680 Million Kan

Potatoes which with sweet potatoes form an important item of war time food are just coming out. Although this year's expected harvest of 680,000,000 kan does not come up to the estimated mark of 860,000,000 kan, yet compared to the actual crop obtained last year, it shows favorable results, according to an investigation carried out by the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

Due to the delay in the shipment of seed potatoes from Hokkaido the planting of potatoes could not be carried out as planned while although the total area of planting has been greatly increased as a whole because of weather and fertilizer conditions and damage by various insects, this year's crop cannot be classed as above normal. However the raising of the fixed price for potatoes has greatly stimulated increased production and therefore taken as above the output is average.

Taking into consideration the output by districts, in Hokkaido where approximately 50 per cent of the total amount of potatoes in Japan are produced, the harvest will nearly come up to expectations. In Aomori, Miyagi and Iwate, the Tohoku area, seed potatoes were supplied from the locality because the distribution of the seed potatoes from Hokkaido could not be made as planned. On top of this the protracted cold spell delayed growth but here too the yield is average.

In the Kanto area there are localities where the crop does not come up to par because of weather conditions and damage by insects. In the Tokai area the output is ordinary although in some places damage was done by insects.

In the Hokuriku district reports are that the estimated output will apparently be attained. On the other hand in the Kinki district, shortage of seed potatoes and bad weather conditions have produced potatoes of uneven size and on the whole growth has been slow while in the Chugoku and Shikoku areas, the yield has been delayed more or less.

In Kyushu, even though some areas have been converted for other crops, thus making it difficult to obtain enough land for the estimated output, generally speaking the yield has not been too poor.

SWEET POTATO RALLIES

Farmers Pledge to Increase, Complete Planting Quickly

The movement for the encouragement of farmers in the increased planting of sweet potato seedlings, sponsored by the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, the Munitions Ministry, the War and Navy Ministries, other Government offices concerned, and newspapers and news agencies, has been met by a stirring response. Despite their tiring daily work, farmers attended the Sweet Potato Planting Encouragement Rallies held in the farming communities.

Especially moved on hearing of the demand made by the Special Attack Corps men on the fronts for even one drop more of aviation fuel, the farmers pledged themselves to work hard at planting potato seedlings even if they should break their backs at it. Rallies were held in seven farming towns and villages in Tokushima Prefecture. The reaction was very pronounced, with all the farmers attending swearing an oath to complete the planting of seedlings.

As a result of this encouragement program, which was brought to a close on the night of July 1, the planting of potato seedlings was 95 per cent completed by the end of June and had topped the allotments by July 5.

In the Chiba area, newsmen went to the areas which were behind with their planting, supplied them with extra seedlings, and reaped good results.

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, July 5

AIR RAIDS AND THE PEOPLE'S MORALE

MAINICHI.—Enemy air attacks on medium-sized cities are becoming intensified. In the near future there may not be a single medium-sized city west of the Tokaido that has not escaped enemy air attacks. The enemy's aim in conducting such atrocious attacks may be to lower our fighting strength and our morale. Candidly speaking, it may be a prelude to a landing campaign on the mainland. How are the people, especially those who have suffered directly from such attacks, reacting? Or how should they react?

The present war is a total war and there is no clear demarcation between the fighting front and the home front. This is a significant point.

Through enemy air attacks the Japanese people have lost and will lose the riches handed down by their forefathers, the results of many years of arduous labor and members of their families and relatives. This by no means can be compared with the sufferings to which the Japanese people were subjected at the time of the feudal era. Evidently, the enemy's bombing is being directed at Japanese people in general—the source of the nation's fighting power. In the face of this enemy design, therefore the people cannot be regarded as non-combatants. Under these circumstances, the people's attitude must be the same as that of the on the fighting front.

The enemy is now attacking medium-sized cities. Against such enemy atrocity, the Japanese people, especially those who have directly suffered from enemy bombings, should further bolster their morale. It is absolutely impermissible to regard the enemy's hedious violence with a fatalistic view.

Scribes Back From Berlin

Masuo Ureshino Berlin correspondent for the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun, accompanied by Chisato Nakayama, staff member of the same paper, arrived in Tokyo on July 2 to join the editorial staff at the head office. When Berlin was in imminent danger of being captured, Mr. Ureshino left the German capital on the last train in the company of Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima, Ambassador to Berlin, and other Japanese for South Germany. In the Alps region, Mr. Ureshino and others were nearly arrested by American troops, but managed to escape to the Balkans.

OKINAWA BOYS RESOLVED

Young Industrial Workers Here Waiting to Crush Enemy

At a certain airplane factory, there are more than 200 young boys from the Okinawa Islands, who are working diligently making no distinction between night and day. These youths are waiting for the chance to take revenge for their fathers and brothers gone down fighting unreservedly in the Okinawas that the homeland may be preserved. They are waiting for the time when the enemy will land so that they may be given the chance to strike the first blow in retaliation.

While biding for this time a grand rally was held at the factory from 3 p.m. on July 3 of industrial workers from Okinawa at which Baron Chosuke Iye, related to a former King of the Loochoos, and member of the House of Peers, representing the Okinawa Prefectural Association, encouraged them at the same time also taking the pledge with them to vanquish the enemy.

In reply to a question one of the young Okinawa factory workers said, "When the enemy lands, it is my purpose to volunteer to fight on the very front lines so that I may kill enemy with my own hands. Until then I shall regard this factory as my battleground and with all my spirit work hard so that by my efforts one more plane can be made."

Tanaka Gets China Post

Hikozo Tanaka, Consul-General and concurrently First Secretary of Embassy, under date of July 4, was appointed Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in China, it was announced by the Foreign Office the same day.

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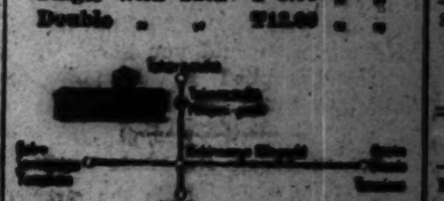

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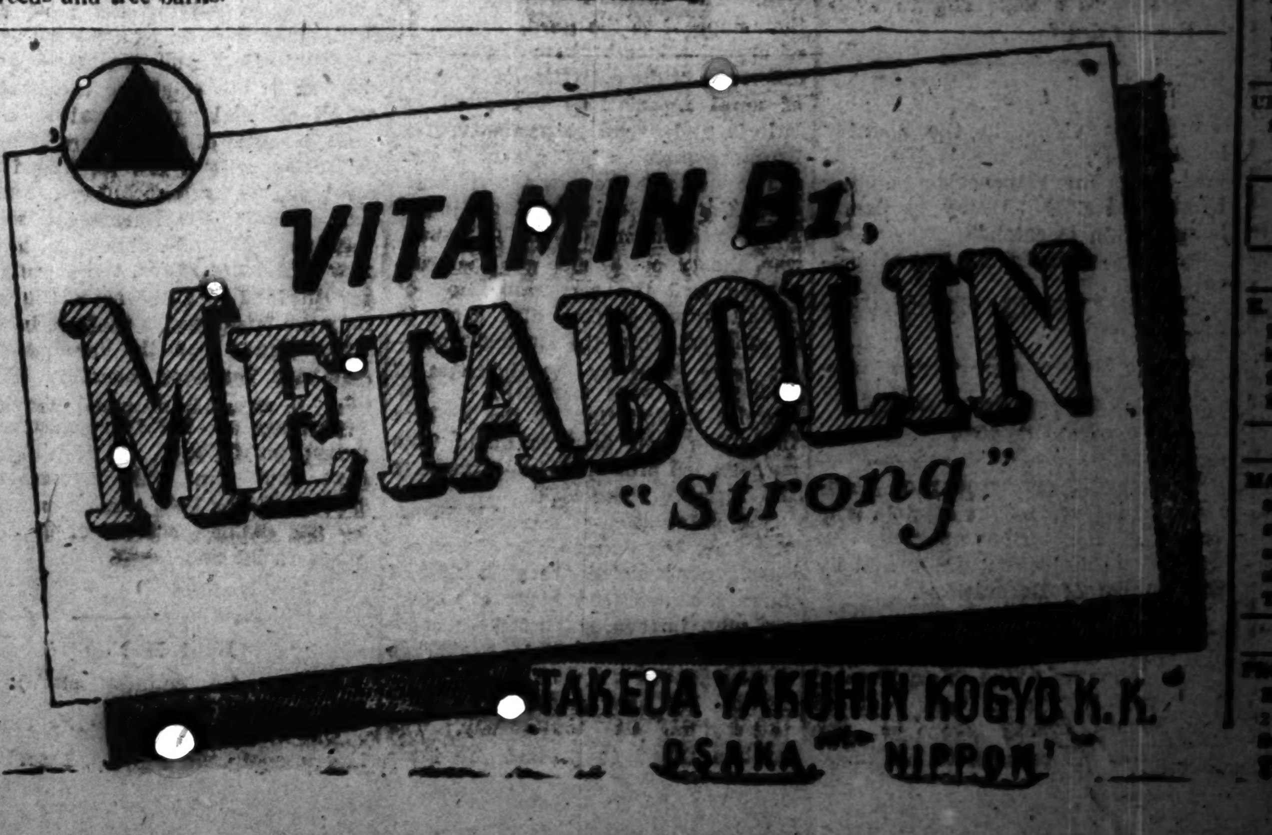

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SKII or hiking shoes, (10½ mon—11") wanted in exchange with white leather shoes, highest quality, practically new.
Apply Box 134, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

IMMEDIATELY small house, with 4 or 5 rooms, in Kamakura. State rent and other particulars.
Apply Box 126, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

CLASSICAL music records, including symphony orchestra, trio, violin, and piano, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 128, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

DINING room set, 1 office desk with armchairs, ice box and wardrobe at reasonable prices.
Apply Box 130, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MIMEOGRAPH ([illegible]), ink and stencil for mimeograph, highest quality; Japanese typewriter ([illegible] shiki); office stationery (imported and Japanese paper), and utensils for sale, or in exchange with kimono or suit of clothes.
Apply Box 139, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ORIENTAL rug, hand-woven wall hanging (large size), carpet and other furniture for immediate sale.
Apply Box 141, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PIANO: Kawai small size upright, 88 keys, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 132 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SET for drawing room, 1 sofa and 2 chairs, in best condition. For inspection: G. O. Arnold, [illegible], 1-chome, [illegible] Meguro, [illegible], Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FURNITURE, men's suiting materials wanted to buy or in exchange for foodstuffs or whisky, at Karuizawa. Please state particulars, prices and address and apply to Genjiro Sato ([illegible]), Main Street, Karuizawa. (Next to postoffice).

RADIO Crystal set with earphones wanted immediately. Please apply with particulars.
Box 116, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, [illegible], phonographs, electric [illegible], sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours 1:00-5:00 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2 Jimbocho [illegible]-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1945

War As a Profitable Enterprise

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, in defending the Bretton Woods plan before the Senate Banking Committee on May 12 is reported to have declared that the plan was an enterprise for the good of the United States, for it proposed to establish a method of world trade designed to exclude Japan and Germany from commercial competition after the war by preventing these two countries from again becoming industrial nations.

Much publicity has been given to the Bretton Woods plan which ostensibly is designed to encourage world trade by calling for a rational international movement of funds and by maintaining the stabilization of currencies for the rehabilitation of the world and the promotion of the welfare of all peoples. On the surface the United States seems to have such humanitarian principles as the rebuilding of the world and the promotion of the welfare of all peoples at heart, but her true objective actually lies in establishing a monopolistic position by shutting such powerful competitors as Japan and Germany out of the world's commercial arena. This is what the economic experts of various countries have often pointed out. This fact has now been confirmed by no less a personage than the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Morgenthau is known as the man responsible for drawing up the so-called Morgenthau plan relating to the disposal of Germany. Its object is to deprive Germany of all industries and to reduce her to the status of a small agricultural and industrial nation. Because of its severity and harshness the plan became the butt of criticism from a section of the American public, but from the statements of the leaders of that country there can be no gainsaying the fact that the United States has been pushing forward the question of the disposal of Germany along the lines of the Morgenthau plan.

Prior to the outbreak of the war the United States occupied first place in world trade. With the ascendancy of the National Socialist Party in 1933, Germany reorganized her industries and through exchange control measures advanced into the markets in Europe, China, and South America, thus menacing the position of the United States in these markets. The hatred of the United States for National Socialist Germany can be attributed above all to this fact. Because Germany menaced the interests of American enterprises and trade, the United States endeavored to remove this threat even by having recourse to force of arms.

In her trade relations Japan had little that invited friction directly with the United States. Japan was an important purchaser of the commodities of the heavy industries of the United States. In turn she supplied the United States with raw silk and other materials for the latter's light industries. In spite of this mutually profitable relation, the advance of the industrial products of Japan into various regions in Asia was regarded as a menace by the United States which thirsted for the unlimited expansion of her own markets. Herein is to be found the reason why the United States stood in the way of Japan's advance and employed all conceivable schemes to threaten the latter since the outbreak of the China Affair.

It was obviously the ambition of the United States to establish a method of world trade intended to exclude Japan and Germany from commercial competition that resulted in binding the war in Asia with that in Europe. There can no longer be any doubt that the United States regards the present war as a gigantic, profitable enterprise. To the United States war itself is a profitable undertaking, and it is quite natural that when a war is brought to an end the United States should aim at realizing the profits from this so-called enterprise.

To be sure, from the broad national point of view, these profits are illusory in the light of the tremendous sacrifice in lives which war exacts as its price. But the capitalistic leaders of America who engage in war as a profitable enterprise do not take these human costs in consideration. After all, the toll in bloodshed and wrecked lives is borne by the inarticulate masses and do not affect the magnates of industry and finance. As far as these capitalist leaders are concerned, war is still nothing but a profitable enterprise for them in dollars if not in human values, and dollar values are the only values that they understand or recognize.

Therefore, in the light of the war objectives of the United States, in the light of the conception which her leaders hold of war as a business enterprise, it is inevitable that she should endeavor to cash in on her investments. Such instruments as the Morgenthau plan for the disposal of Germany, the International Currency plan and the International Banking plan as provided for in the Bretton Woods plan, and the International Security Structure of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, are all but devices to attain this end.

The statement made by Morgenthau at the meeting of the Banking Committee of the Senate is not the personal view of the Secretary of the Treasury; it represents the view of the financial and industrial capitalists of the United States on behalf of whom he made that statement. It can be said in this sense that Morgenthau's statement discloses the essential qualities of these American capitalists as war enterprisers.

Bright Child

He was giving a treat to the village school children. After tea he announced with a beaming smile: "Now I am going to perform certain actions, and you must guess what proverbs they represent. The boy or girl who guesses the answers first will receive a prize."

First he lay down on the platform. Then one man came forward and tried in vain to lift him. Two others came to his aid and between them they raised him to his feet.

The actions were meant to represent the motto: "Union is strength." When he asked if any child could solve the puzzle, a little hand shot up and an eager voice cried: "Let sleeping dogs lie!"

Retaliation

Mr. B. was a rich man and a very generous one, but he objected to being "done." On one of his visits to a fashionable resort the hotel proprietor took advantage of his visitor's wealth, and the bill he presented was exorbitant.

B., however, paid without a murmur.

"By the way," he said, as he took the bill which the proprietor had receipted, "have you any penny stamps?"

"Why, yes, sir," said the other. "How many would you like?"

"Two," replied B. thoughtfully; "but how much are they apiece?"

Who'll Arouse the Little Dog?

A family moved from the city to the suburbs and were told they ought to get a watchdog to guard the premises at night. So they bought the largest dog that was for sale in the kennels of a near-by dealer.

Shortly afterward the house was entered by burglars, who made a good haul while the dog slept. The householder went to the dealer and told him about it.

"Well, what you need nok," said the dealer, "s a little dog to wake up the big dog!"

Safe

Said the vistor to the country hotel: "Boy, dash up to Room 65 and see if my raincoat is hanging behind the door. Hurry because I have a train to catch."

In a few minutes, the boy returned.

"Yes, sir," he said. "It's there like you said."

A Year Ago Today

July 6, 1944

The second conferment of decorations on Government officials who rendered meritorious services in the China Affair was announced by the Bureau of Decorations.

• • •

The Fuehrer's Headquarters Officially announced that Field-Marshal Gert von Rundstedt was replaced by Field-Marshal Gunther von Kluge due to reasons of health.

BURMA'S DIFFICULT TASK

Movement Spreads to Neighboring Prefectures

By SAICHI YAMAZAKI
(From the Shin Asia)

II

The functions of the associations embraced such activities as finance, joint sales, joint purchases and joint utilization, as well as the development of waste lands. The associations succeeded in the supply of war provisions (the most notable example being that of vegetables and meat in Moulmein) and in the increased production of civilian products (the most notable example being the stabilization and lowering of the market prices of building materials in Taton by 40 to 60 per cent), thereby showing a remarkable success in increased production and the stabilization and lowering of prices. As the result of this rural movement, the number of economic crimes greatly decreased and the people's reliance on Japan was restored and augmented.

This movement then spread to the neighboring prefectures. The main reason for the success of this movement lies in the mobilization of the Burmese racial movements whose organized power came to show its force in cooperation with Japan in the prosecution of the common war. In these prefectures the anti-British movement among the rural population was powerfully developed. The farming population of these districts had sufficient training in such activities and had the effective and wise leadership of men of ability who came to support the Japanese policy of liberating Greater East Asia from Anglo-American tyranny. These Burmese leaders wished to maintain the independence of Burma by carrying on this new rural movement. Thus, the anti-British racial movement of Burma was suddenly transformed into a movement of cooperation with Japan. The second factor for the rapid success of the new campaign was the enthusiastic support given by the Japanese leaders in Burma. From the beginning, each association had a Japanese adviser who volunteered his personal assistance in sympathy with the Burmese racial movement. These civilian Japanese residents gave the needed advice in the management and in other technical matters of the associations and have been acting as mediators between the associations and the military authorities. Thirdly, this movement harmonized with the enhancement of the economic interests of Burmese farmers whose living was stabilized thereby.

The success of these new associations under Japanese guidance may best be shown by comparing the activities of the cooperative societies of these associations with those that existed in Burma before the war under British influence.

Function Was Limited

Britain established cooperative societies half willingly for Burma before the war and their number once was estimated at about 3,000, but their function was limited to finance. Their real function in actuality consisted in the adjustment of farmers' debts which were incurred in the rural panic of 1932 and which had since that time greatly increased. The British authorities realized that such cooperative societies might stimulate the anti-British racial movement among the Burmese population through the political association of Burmese farmers. They feared further that their existence might make it impossible for British brokers and money lenders to manipulate the prices of farm products to enrich themselves. Thus, Britain was really opposed to the existence of such societies. On the other hand, the newly created agricultural promotion associations were intended to bring about the better organization of farmers and the exclusion of farm brokers and middlemen who sucked the profits of handling farm products. Moreover, the activities of the associations were extended steadily from finance to four main industrial enterprises and were intended to assist the farmers not only in finance but also in production. The farmers willingly gave their support to the newly established organizations because of this vast difference in the activities of two sets of rural associations supported by Britain and Japan respectively. The Burmese farmers had a special reason to welcome the new associations. Since the complete transformation of Burmese economy due to the present war, the export of rice has been suspended and the accommodation of Indian money-lenders also came to be stopped. Thus the Burmese farmers were faced by the tightness of money and were subjected to commercial exploitation of the brokers in selling their farm products. This exploitation proved an impediment to the farming population.

Following the commencement of the war, the Japanese military authorities entrusted the gathering of farm products to various enterprisers, who, in turn, entrusted the same work to brokers. This brokerage system proved a source of much misfortune for the farmers who were thereby exploited extensively. The system failed to protect the interests of the farmers because the brokers would make purchases of en at prices below the cost of production but would sell the same at exorbitant colonial prices to the firms which were entrusted to make purchases by the military authorities. Sometimes the brokers made enormous profits by selling the products illegally in the black markets. Thus, this brokerage system disheartened the farmers in their efforts at production, stimulated speculation among the brokers and invited inflation. It was against this obnoxious system that the farmers' associations undertook the four main enterprises by way of excluding the enterprises of the brokerage and thus tried to relieve the farmers from the exploitation of money lenders and merchants.

It will be recalled that the racial movement in Burma first took the form of opposition against the Indian money lenders and brokers who were the tentacles of British Imperialism. Thus, the movement was at first an anti-Indian movement. It then became an anti-British movement. It was during this process that the movement received extensive support from the Burmese farmers and became nationwide in scale. A similar process was witnessed in the present movement supported by Japan among the farming population, who are being guided by the agricultural promotion associations in their pro-Japanese campaign. Thus, the associations are essentially a racial movement and are intended to oust the money lenders and commercial parasites who have been living on the sweat of the farmers.

Aims of the Associations

The following are the platforms and policies entertained by the leaders of the agricultural promotion associations by way of carrying on their economic activities, and their views concerning the economic condition of Burma at present.

Due to British control, the economy of Burma enjoyed very little self-sufficiency before the war. However, it is not a difficult task to establish primitive economic self-sustenance and to attain increased production. Prior to the war, Burma met its needs by producing 250 percent of rice above her requirements. She supplied 70 per cent of her raw cotton, 48 per cent of her salt and more than 100 percent of her building materials. Inasmuch as the increased production of salt can be done without much difficulty, Burma's self-sufficiency in daily essentials is a matter of easy attainment.

The only way of remedying the existing conditions in Burmese economy is to establish agricultural promotion associations throughout Burma as the main organs of financial and industrial control so that the associations will be able to carry on unified activity in gathering farm products throughout the whole country by excluding the prevailing brokerage system which is highly costly and objectionable. The Burmese farmers might be emancipated from the yoke of the money-lenders and commercial exploiters by this means. It is highly desirable that the economic stability of the farmers be brought about, that their desire for increased production be stimulated, that labor efficiency be elevated and proper revision be made for the suitable cultivation of farm products and, a self-sufficient system of economic life be established in each district. For instance, cotton and oil-yielding crops should be cultivated in Lower Burma where rice is abundantly produced, and rice should be cultivated where other farm products are now raised, so that each district may become self-sufficient in the face of transportation difficulties. Various handicraft industries should be encouraged by way of meeting the enemy's air raids and to bring about increased production. It is necessary to increase the number of oxen-drawn carts and small boats in each local bloc for increased production and transportation within its own area for a more smooth interflow of goods within it as well as between the different local blocs.

The above economic proposals advanced by the Burmese leaders of economic activities are intended to realize the needed rectification of wartime living conditions among the Burmese population and effect the needed improvement of their labor efficiency by solving the most difficult problem of doing away with the money lenders and commercial exploiters whose existence is common to all colonial agricultural regions.

Of the total of some 36 prefectures in Burma, only a few have agricultural promotion associations at present. Nor is the Burmese Government giving its official support to the new movement. Thus, the success so far attained by these associations is only the beginning of their activities, when viewed from the broad task of new-born Burmese economy. However, it should be observed that these beginnings are highly suggestive of future possibilities. It is a significant fact that this constructive movement has been carried on solely by the civilian leaders of the Burmese racial movement.

(End)

Kept Moving

Visitor (in country store): Do you keep stationery?"

Old Shopman: "No sir, I don't. I like to move about a bit, I do!"

U.S. ECONOMIC TREND

Recent Actions Indicate Abandonment of Isolationism

Ordinarily in any country war expenditures are borne by the reduction of the consumers' income and so-called disinvestment, namely inroads into the capital amassed in the past. But such has not been the case with the American economic structure. Her economic structure for the prosecution of the war can be seen from the following figures released by the Dept. of Commerce.

	1941	1942	1943	1944
	(Unit of $100 million)			
Total national production	1,205	1,515	1,878	1,967
Expenditure other than war expenses	131	124	123	130
War expenditure	132	495	825	863
National production available to civilians	940	896	930	994
Civilian capital set-up	194	77	21	18
Consumption goods	746	819	909	976

The increase in the amount of national production is practically in keeping with the expansion in war expenditures. Civilian capital investments show a decreasing tendency, but the producton of consumption goods an increase. The production of consumption goods has increased 30 per cent between 1941-1944, which is quite an increase even though we take into account the 20 per cent rise in the price of commodities.

In looking over the economic plan for the prosecution of the war, America's war expenditure was accommodated, at least during 1944, through the expansion in total production. This has been the basis of America's wartime economy up to the present. For instance, the conflict between the government and big business, and the alienation of the workers from the prosecution of the war effort because of the lowering of the standard of living have not formed any problem. This is due to the prevention of the inconsistency between capitalism and increased production and of inflation, by means of the increase in total production. However, America's wartime production has been curtailed since 1943. This is reflected in the general index of industrial production, compiled by the League of Nations, whose average of 219 for 1943, dropped to 213 in December 1944, and to 215 in January this year. Munitions production also is on the downward trend, and of late remains stagnant. The League of Nations survey of America's industrial production index (100 for 1939) shows the following:

	Jan. 1944	Dec. 1944	Jan. 1945 (est.)
General index	223	213	215
Mining	131	129	132
Manufacturing	240	228	230
Durable goods	339	315	316
Consumable goods	161	159	161
Iron and steel	182	174	172
Machinery	443	414	416
Transportation equipm't	732	687	685
Foodstuffs	143	145	144

The scale of total production is clearly reflected in the drop of the general index brought about by the curtailment in production. It is to be noted that there is a decreasing tendency in the production of durable goods which form munitions materials and productive goods. This means the curtailment of the priority group of the total production. This in turn will affect civilian output, and demand the reorganization of the wartime economic structure.

The curtailment in production is not only indicated in the industrial production index, but shows in the depletion of stocks. Materials in stock being one of the chief form of accumulated capital serve as data for judging the manner of production.

The coal in store dropped from 78 million tons in 1942 to 66,100,000 tons in September, 1943. The drop in other raw materials included pulp stock from 73,000 tons in November, 1943 to 66,000 tons in November 1944, mercury stock from 13,000 cans in December, 1943 to 9,800 cans in December, 1944; glycerine from 3,000,000 lbs. in November, 1943 to 11,000,000 lbs. in November, 1944; lead from 135,000 tons in November, 1943 to 129,000 tons in September, 1944; copper from 427,000 tons in September, 1943 to 325,000 tons in September, 1944. These items were picked at random, but generally other materials are likewise on the downward trend.

Termination of European War

Prior to the defeat of Germany the prop which supported the prosecution of the war under capitalism was gradually being undermined. The reduction in civilian goods and the destruction of capital seemed evident, but the collapse of Germany saved America from the attrition of modern warfare in Europe, and mitigated an economic crisis in America. Production began to slacken and at the end of last year America began to feel the pinch not only in labor shortage but in materials, and recently the difficulty in transportation, coal dearth, shortage of meat, sugar and other foodstuffs. Whether the termination of the war in Europe will enable America to avoid an economic crisis will depend on the transition of the war situation in East Asia.

Upon the collapse of Germany the United States announced a wide reduction in munitions production. The War Production Board plans to make reductions anywhere from 12 to 30 per cent from the third quarter of this year to the first half of next year. Control of labor is being eased locally, and civilian production is expected to resume general operations from September. America, which had been pressed to choose between the curtailment of munitions production and the strengthening of the control of civilian supplies, under the situation of production retrenchment, managed to satisfy the commerce, light industry and labor groups, avoiding at the same time the opposition of the military, banking, and heavy industry interests.

The trend of America's foreign economic policy before and after the defeat of Germany is highly interesting. In the first place it must be observed that America has begun to assume the position that she is entitled to world economy, and that without world economy there can not be an American economy. She believes that the decline of American economy means the collapse of world economy. For instance, America's postwar trade policy touched in free trade consisted in the fostering of exports so as to enable her to dispose of surplus products abroad. Thus initially she took the stand that trade barriers of foreign countries should be abolished, but recently she began to advocate the general repeal of the trade barriers as might be seen from the introduction in Congress of the reciprocal trade agreement bill, which, by increasing imports into America, is to stimulate the economic activities of foreign countries and thus promote American exports.

Position Is Reversed

Again the proposal to grant financial aid to foreign countries by means of short and long term credits under the Bretton Woods currency plan, and the proposed repeal of the Johnson Act, which prohibits the extension of credits to defaulting debtor nations, indicate the reversal of the position heretofore taken by the United States which merely wanted foreign financing to be safe for the investors. The foregoing can be construed as abandonment of economic isolationism, following that of political isolationism.

However, the trend of international trade is contrary to America's desire for free international trade, while the Soviet Union's socialized economy is being pushed and expanded and the sterling bloc is being reestablished. The withdrawal of America's foreign economic policy from that of isolationism is progressing, but as conflict interests among economic blocs are already envisaged in the postwar world, can America continue her economic "benevolence?" Lend-Lease is a war emergency measure intended to assist the nations allied with the United States, and does not apply during peacetime. In order to give adequate guarantee for foreign investments, whether in currency or in kind, the postwar world will be devoid of political or economic stabilization, and the materialization of America's benevolent trade policy can not be expected. Indeed America's tragic position lies in her inability to adopt any other policy than the "benevolent" trade policy with full knowledge that it is impractical.

The blow to European and American international economy caused by this war is enormous and may usher in a second panic. Under the present international economic setup (except in the case of a country like Soviet Russia whose economic foundation is different) a breakdown in certain parts will be fatal to the entire group, and it is conceivable that the world's inadequate purchasing power can shatter American capitalism. In fact the American economic structure is based on the inequality between production and consumption, and its existence becomes impossible unless such disparity is shifted to foreign countries. In short American economy can only exist by absorbing the purchasing power of foreign countries by means of American investments and exports. Or else she can only solve the problem by waging another war under some pretext, or by dumping her surplus goods into the sea. That is to say, America's economic "benevolence" is vital to her, and its relations with international politics will produce various complications.

Armed Domestic Peace

If a "benevolent" foreign policy is the tragedy of America's international economic policy, then the recently announced capital-labor charter is a comedy of her domestic economic policy. In either case they have a common origin in the inconsistency in the American capitalistic economic structure. The capital-labor charter was formulated between the representatives of the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. and the Chambers of Commerce of America at about the same time the European war ended, under which it was agreed to preserve American capitalism. According to this charter the right to organize unions and the right of collective bargaining were given further assurances, in return for the support of the institution of free enterprise. In short this charter can be regarded as conferring mutual benefit to capital and labor by giving support to American capitalism.

Just how practical is such a peace between capital and labor need not be pointed out at this juncture. That this capital-labor charter would eventually end in a mere verbal pledge in view of the stern conditions in which American economy will be placed hereafter, as well as of the real character of American capitalism, is evident.

Be that as it may, this matter is interesting from the point of view of how America is preparing to meet her postwar domestic economy. There is nothing new in American policy other than the automatic formation of balance among the various domestic interests under armed peace. Despite the economic difficulties in store, the United States is sticking to an old method.

NAKAE TOJU

One of Japan's Saintliest and Most Advanced Thinkers

By K. UCHIMURA

I

It was in the year 1608 of the Christian era, only eight years after the battle of Sekigahara, and seven years before the fall of Osaka, when yet men's chief business was to fight, and women's to weep, and letters and philosophies were thought unworthy to be pursued by practical men of the world, that one of the saintliest and most advanced thinkers that Japan has ever produced was born in the province of Omi, on the west bank of Lake Biwa, near which the Hira rears up its rounded head, and casts its shadow upon the glassy lake below. Brought up mostly by his grandparents, in the island of Shikoku, away from his paternal residence at Omi, he early showed sensitiveness unusual in one of his age, and in the son of a samurai trained mostly in the arts of war. It was in the eleventh year of his age that a text from Confucius' Great Learning roused in him an ambition which was to shape the whole of his future career. Therein he read: "From the emperor down to the commonest people, a man's chief aim is in the right ordering of his life. Here is this book. "Oh, Heaven be thanked," he then exclaimed; "and can I not by attempting to be saint myself!" he wept, and the impression remained with him through his life: "Be a saint,"—What an ambition this!

But the boy was not a mere oversensitive weakling, bent wholly upon prayers and introspection. Once a mob attacked his grandfather's house, and he was among the first that rushed into their midst, a sword in his hand, and repelled them successfully, and "then was as calm as before." He was but thirteen years of age then.

About the same year, he was sent to one Tenryo, a Buddhist priest of great poetry and hand-writing. Of the many questions that the precocious youth put to his teacher, the following was very characteristic of him: "You tell me," Toju said, "that when Buddha was born, he pointed one hand heavenward and the other earthward, and said, 'I alone of all beings in heaven above and under the heaven, am worthy of honor';—is he not the proudest of men under heaven; and how is it possible that my reverend master owns him as his ideal?" The boy never liked Buddhism afterward. His ideal was perfect humility, and Buddha was not such a man.

Studied In Secret

When he was seventeen, he was able to obtain the complete set of Confucius' Four Books, showing the scarcity of books at the time. This whetted his appetite for learning more than ever, and he was found devoting all his stray hours to the precious store of knowledge now in his possession. At the time, however, when the samurai's chief business was to fight, and book-reading was despised as a work fitted only for priests and recluses, the young Toju was compelled to carry on his study in all privacy. His daytime was spent wholly in the use of arms, and he gave himself to his books only in the night-time. But his secrecy was not to remain undiscovered. One day, one of his comrades addressed him as "Confucius," in evident derision of his nightly devotion to his books, as well as of his benignant temper wholly exceptional among the rude combative youths of the time. "You, ignoramus, you!" the gentle youth was now heard in indignation. Holy Confucius is dead now for two thousand years. Meanest thou by that epithet to blaspheme the saint's name, or to deride me for my love of knowledge? Poor fellow! war alone is not the samurai's profession, but the arts of peace as well. An unlettered samurai is a chattel, a slave. Art thou satisfied with thy being a slave? Toju's thundering had its effect. The fellow owned his ignorance, and was silent ever afterward.

He was now twenty-two. His good grand-parents were no more, and he had recently lost his father, with whom he had been only for a short time in his life. Adversities made him more sensitive, tearful, and compassionate. His sole concern was now his mother whom he left at Omi. He was now daily growing in fame for his learning and purity of character, and honors and emoluments were waiting for him in abundance. But to him a single woman, his mother, was weightier than all the world. She was to claim his whole attention from this time on.

His first attempt was to call his mother to his side, and to serve his lord in the province of Iyo. In which failing he made up his mind to leave his lord, and to cling to his mother. This conclusion he reached only after a severe struggle in his mind. He prepared a letter addressed to his lord's chancellor, wherein he stated the motives that induced him in his peculiar circumstance to prefer the service of his mother to that of his lord. "I carefully weighed the two duties in my mind," was one of the sayings. "My lord can invite with salaries any number of servants such as I, but my old mother has none to depend upon except my poor self." His "trinitarian" scruples thus disposed of, he made his way to his mother's home, leaving behind him all his possessions now amounting to a considerable sum in grain, houses, and furniture.

He was now by his mother's side, to his entire satisfaction; but means to comfort her were wholly wanting. When he reached her home, he had only a hundred mon (one sen in our present currency) left. With it he bought a little sake, and a scholar and samurai now turned himself into a pedlar, and went round the neighboring villages to sell the liquor with little interest in it,—all for his mother's sake. Also he disposed of his sword, "the samurai's soul," and got ten pieces of silver for it. This he lent out to the villagers, and a small interest coming therefrom was another source of supply to the humble existence of the little family. The master felt not the slightest shame in all these menial labors. His heaven was in his mother's smiles, and nothing was too costly to have one of these.

For two years he lived in this state of menial obscurity. From what we gather from his writings, these were among the happiest years of his life. Away from his mother, he could not sleep very well at night, "remembering her in my dreams, as I rolled from side to side upon my bed." As we shall see afterward, his whole system of morality was centered in filial duty (we shall call it filiality), and lacking in this pivotal duty, he lacked in all, and hence his unholiness. His aim of life, we know what it was, and to be a saint, a perfect man, was grander in his eyes than to be a scholar and philosopher. But the world needed him in the latter capacity as well, and he was finally prevailed upon to give his knowledge to the public.

The Saint of Omi

He was twenty-eight years old, when leaving his pedlary business, he opened a school in his village. Nothing was simpler than that to start a school. His own house served as a dormitory, a chapel and a lecture-hall at the same time. Confucius' image was hung up in the right place and incense was burnt in his honor with due ceremonies by the master attended by his pupils. Sciences and mathematics found no place in its curriculum. The Chinese classics, some history, poetry-making, and hand-writing were taught. A modest, unseen business, this of school-teaching. Its influence was felt only very slowly,—the work envied by angels, and despised by the show-loving men of the world.

Established there in that out-of-the-way section of the country, his life was a smooth continuity of peaceful enjoyment to its very close. Only accidentally his name was brought to the public notice, as we shall see soon afterward. Notoriety he hated above all things. His mind to him a kingdom was, and he had his all, and more than all, within himself. We hear of his taking constant interest in the affairs of his village; of his interceding for a villager prosecuted before the provincial court; of his teaching in the ways of man the very coolies who carried him in a kago; and of a few such incidents preserved by his simple neighbors. And such was in entire accordance with his views of life. Here is what he said on the accumulation of virtue:

"All men hate bad names, and love good names. And as small deeds, unless accumulated, make no names, the small man takes no thought of them. But the superior man despises not small deeds that come to him day by day. Great deeds he also does if they come in his way; only he seeks them not. Great deeds are few, and small deeds are many. The former make names; but the latter virtue. The world seeks great deeds, because a name is what it loves. If done for the name's sake, however, even great deeds become small. A [illegible] is he who makes virtue out of many small deeds. Indeed, no deed is greater than virtue. Virtue is the source of all great deeds."

(To Be Continued)

Ask the Hippo

A woman visitor to the zoo asked a keeper whether the hippopotamus was a male or a female.

"Madam," replied the keeper sternly, "that is a question that should be of interest only to another hippopotamus."

Couldn't Fool Him

Teacher: "Why didn't you say 'present' when I called your name?"

Little Boy: "I said 'present' yesterday and I didn't get one."